WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
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PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

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No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 4---NO. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1847. WHOLE NO. 171.

Terms for Advertising.

PER SQUARE OF SIXTEEN LINES OR LESS.

One square	one insertion,				$1 00
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☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.
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OUR CIRCULATION.

☞E mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M., and close at 10 every night.
SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.
FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.
FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.
SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.
TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.
ONSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mrs. C. M. Price,
Fashionable Dress Maker,
4th Street, first door North of the Odd Fellows's School,
WILMINGTON. N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN D. LOVE.
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[44-12m

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., H. R. SAVAGE, Esq., G. W. DAVIS, Esq., MESSRS. HALL & ARMSTRONG, JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq., JOHN WALKER, Esq.
October 15th, 1847.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal CASH advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

L. MALLETT,
Agent for the sale of
Timber, Lumber, &c. &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 5, 1847—[8-y

Thos. Allibone & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

New Firm.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-Partnership for the purpose of transacting a general DRY GOODS AND FAMILY GROCERY business, under the firm of PERRIN & HARTSFIELD
H. R. PERRIN,
A. A. HARTSFIELD.
Wilmington, N. C
October 15, 1847 5

ODD FELLOWS SCHOOL.
THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 15th inst.; conducted as during the last year. The rates of Tuition being as follows—for
Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Elocution, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Algebra, Popular Astronomy, Drawing and Vocal Music, $4 00
For all of which studies, books are furnished by the School free of charge.
For the Languages, Geometry and Surveying, $7 00
TEACHERS.
Male Department, Mr. MAGINNEY,
Female do., Miss RICHARDSON,
Teacher of Languages, Mr. LINDSAY.
In connection with the Languages, Students will likewise continue their English studies.
Tickets may be obtained at the office of Col. McRae.
Oct. 8, 1847. 4-tf

CROCKERY,
Glass Ware, &c.
THE subscriber has just opened the largest stock of
CROCKERY, GLASS WARE &c.,
ever offered in Wilmington, and he invites the attention to it of his old customers and the public in general.
His store is now one door above the one formerly occupied by him, on the South side of Market street. J. H. ROTHWELL.
Oct. 29, 1847 7-tf

$20 Reward.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Sampson county, in December last, his negro man
CAROLINER.
Said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complected. He is probably lurking about the lines of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, in the neighborhood of Mr. Bryant Newkirk's, where he had a wife at the ime the subscriber bought him.
The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in Sampson county; and an additional reward of Forty Dollars will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.
CHAS. H. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., April 23, '47.—[32tf

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Schrs. Wilmington, Carolina, and Athalia,
PILOT and Navy Bread;
Soda and Wine Biscuit;
Water and Sugar Crackers;
Fresh Pickled Salmon;
Cuba Sugar and Laguyra Coffee;
50 Reams Wrapping Paper;
20 Boxes Raisins, (fresh);
10 do. Herrings, do.;
10 Bbls. and Half Bbls. new Flour;
Which will be sold cheap.
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
Nov. 5th, 1847.

New and Cheap Store.
THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, and the surrounding country, that he has opened a fresh supply of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS;* consisting, in part, of fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Blankets, fine Merino Shirts and Drawers, fine brown and bleached Shirting and Sheeting; Sheeting 3 yds. wide; fine plain and figured Alpacas; Satin striped do.; Cashmeres; Mousselin de Laines; Caledonia Plaids; French and Domestic Ginghams; Bombazine; Worsted Plaids; black and colored Cambrics, red and white Flannels; Canton do.; English and American Prints; Cotton and Worsted Hosiery; plain, striped, and crossed Muslins; fine embroidered white Robes; Buena Vista striped do.; fine leghorn, straw, satin and silk Bonnets; Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash. Please call and examine. South side of Market street, 7 doors above Front. JOHN C. DYE.
Wilmington, Nov. 26. 11-6t

1000 BUSHELS Rum Key Salt;
2 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
1 hhd. Cuba do
25 bags Rio Coffee;
20 " Laguira "
5 " Mocha "
5 kitts No. 1 Mackerel;
80 bbls Mullets; 4 kegs Butter;
— Barrels Lard; Soda Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Wine Crackers, &c. &c.
For sale by E. J. BERNARD.
Nov'r 19, 1847

NOTICE.
THE firm of *COSTIN & JAMES,* Masons, was dissolved on the 29th Nov., 1847, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by WILLIAM H. COSTIN.
THE subscriber, late of the firm of COSTIN & JAMES, respectfully informs the public that he continues to carry on the *Mason* business, and solicits a share of public patronage.
WILLIAM H. COSTIN.
Dec. 10, 1847.—[13-3t*

ON HAND,
AND for sale by the subscribers, the following varieties of goods, all of which will be given in exchange for *cash, good paper, or country produce,* viz.: *Dry Goods* of all descriptions, *Domestic Wollens, &c., Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Gentlemen's and Ladies Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Nails, &c. HOLLOW-WARE,* Tin, Earthen, Glass and Stoneware. PLOUGHS, Corn Mills, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, &c.; together with a large assortment of GROCERIES; also Flour, Salt, Bacon, &c., with other articles too numerous to mention here.
KELLY & McCALEB.
Wilmington, Dec. 10th, 1847. 13-tf

PERFUMERY—French, American, and German. A fresh supply for sale by
Nov 12, LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

WHITE LEAD—12,000 lbs., just received and for sale by.
Nov 12, LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

SALT.—2500 bushels prime white Allum Salt. For sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.

JUST RECEIVED, PER SCHR. A. F. THORN—10 boxes CHEESE, (small sizes;) 10 do. BUCKWHEAT. For sale by
[Nov 26] E. J. BERNARD.

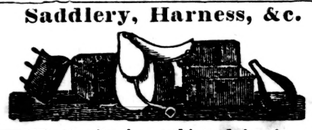
FRENCH COLOGNE—A small lot just received from Martinique, very superior; call soon as it sells fast.
Daily expected, 100 kegs White Lead.
Dec 17. WM. SHAW.

JUST RECEIVED, *by Late Arrivals from New York,*—A fresh supply of Childrens Cloth Caps, various patterns, something new and pretty.
Also, Gent's fashionable Bever and Moleskin Hats; 2 cases Medium Brim Beaver do. Please call and get a fine Hat and a genteel fit at
MYERS & BARNUM'S.
Dec 17.

BUTTER & CHEESE—The public are informed, that I have yet on hand a quantity of superior Goshen Butter, in Firkins and Tubs. Also, more of that very choice dairy cheese. WM. A. GWYER.
Dec 17.

Donaldson Academy.
THE Trustees having re-purchased the property formerly known as the Donaldson Academy, have leased it to the subscriber for a term of years, for the purpose of establishing a HIGH MALE SCHOOL, in which the various English, Classical and Mathematical branches shall be thoroughly taught.
The institution is beautifully situated on Haymount, in the vicinity of the U. S. Arsenal.
The buildings and grounds are ample and well adapted to the purposes of a school.
The Principal proposes to receive into his family a limited number of boys, who shall, at all times, be under his immediate supervision and control; and who, in regard to their morals, manners, and mental improvement, shall enjoy all the advantages of a select boarding school.
Students of bad characters or idle habits, will not be received or retained in connection with the school.
The Principal being well known in this community as a Teacher, deems it unnecessary to produce testimonials of his qualifications for his profession. Suffice it to say that his whole time and energies shall be devoted to the moral and intellectual training of the youth who may be committed to his care.
There will be two sessions in the year, of 5 months each.
The vacations will occur in the months of June and December.
The exercises of the Institution will commence on Tuesday, the 4th day of January, 1848.
Expenses payable quarterly, in advance.
The rates of tuition will vary from $6 to $10 per quarter, according to the advancement of the student.
Boarding $12 per month, including washing, fuel and lights.
Testimonials from the Rev. Saml. Carnaham, D. D, President of Princeton College; Rev. Jas. Miller, D. D., Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., Profs. Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J., and from Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington city.
REFERENCES:
Rev. J. C. Colt, Cheraw, S. C.; Col. W. T. Ellerbe, W. D. Johnson, Esq., Benhettsville, S. C.; Gen. W. J. Cowan, John I. McMillan, Esq., Bladen county, N. C.; Rev. Jas. O. Steedman, Wilmington, N. C.; and in Fayetteville, Hon. H. Potter, Benj. Robinson, M. D., Rev. C. McIver, Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Geo. McNeill, Esq, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, James Martine, Esq., Wm. B. Wright, Esq., J. G. Shepard, Esq.
DANIEL JOHNSON,
Dec. 4, 1847.—[13-4w PRINCIPAL.

50,000 Deaths by Consumption
Would perhaps be a small estimate for the ravages of this dreadful disease in a single year; then add the fearful catalogue of those cut off by Inflammation of the lungs, Hemorrhage, Asthma, Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the Lungs and Liver.
And the list would present an appalling proof of the fatality of these two classes of diseases. But it is important to know that nearly all of this dread waste of human life might have been prevented by a timely use of
DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.
This medicine has now been before the public some eight years, and is the original preparation from the Wild Cherry Tree. Its reputation as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption of the Lungs, based entirely upon its intrinsic merits, owes but little to inflated newspaper puffs. Those who give it a trial, being benefitted by it, recommend it to their neighbors, and thus gradual'y and surely has it gained an enviable reputition and worked its way into general use. One bottle never fails to cure a recent Cough or Cold, while with strict attentions to the directions that accompany each bottle, its use in Pulmonary diseases of long standing and of the most alarming character, has always given relief, and in very many instances has affected complete and permanent cures.
Beware of the worthless "*Balsams,*" "*Bitters,*" "*Syrups,*" &c., as they contain none of the virtues of the original preparation.
The (original and only) genuine article is prepared by Dr. SWAYNE, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia and for sale by agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.
Asthma, General Debility, Pains in the Side and Breast, Coughs, Colds. Spitting Blood, or any disease of the Throat, Breast or Lungs. *Dr. Swayne's Genuine Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry* excels by far all other remedies for the cure of the above diseases. It is always salutary in its effects, and never injurious. It has cured cases supposed to be past all hope. Remember! always ask for *Dr. Swayne's* as all other preparations of *Wild Cherry* are positively *fictitious* and *counterfeit.* Principal Office, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.
The original and only genuine article is prepared by Dr. Swayne, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by Agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.
For sale in Fayetteville, N. C., by SHAW & GARDNER, Druggists and Apothecaries.
Sept 3, 1847—[6-6t1tbm

Saddlery, Harness, &c.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.
ALSO,—Charriottees, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.
Oct 22, 1847. [n1] G. C. H.

NEW DRUG STORE.
SHAW & GARDNER,
Druggists & Apothecaries,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

HAVING located in Fayetteville, would respectfully inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., which they will sell low for cash. They would respectfully request Physicians to call and examine their stock. All orders or prescriptions executed with accuracy and promptness.
July 9, 1847—[43-6m

COFFEE—50 bags Rio Coffee; 25 bags Lag. Coffee; 50 bags St. Domingo Coffee; 25 bags Cuba Coffee; 10 bags Javo Coffee. for sale by
Dec 17. CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

SUGARS—Woolsey and Woolsey's Loaf, Crushed and Powdered, Porto Rico, Muscavado and St. Croix, for sale by
Dec 17. CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

MASONIC NOTICES.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 1.
Brethren:—You are hereby summoned to assemble at the Lodge room on the 27th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., for the due celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.
An address will be delivered by Brother T. G. Haughton, in the Masonic Hall, at 11½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.
All Masons in good standing, are respectfully invited to participate.
A. P. REPITON, Secretary.
Dec 17, 1847 14-2t-

CONCORD CHAPTER.
Companions:—You are hereby summoned to assemble at the Lodge Room of St. John's Lodge, on the 27th instant, at 8½ o'clock A. M. to unite with St. Johns Lodge in the due celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist; and also at 6½ o'clock P. M., for the Installation of officers.
All Royal Arch Masons in good standing, are respectfully invited to attend.
The public are respectfully invited to attend the Installation.
T. BURR, Jr., Secretary.
Dec 17, 1847 14-2t.

New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having at the present (Dec.,) Term 1847, of the Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, of New Hanover Co., qualified as Administrator of Mrs. Cathrine Buxton, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to those having demands against the same, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. P. MURPHY, Administrator.
Dec. 17, 1847 14-tf

CIDER! CIDER—Daily expected per L. P. Smith, 10 bbls. Cider.
Dec 17, WM. A. GWYER.

$200 Banter.
THE subscriber will run three or seven dogs on a Fox Trail, against Duplin and the adjoining county, for $200. This banter to be left open until the first day of February, 1848.
LEWIS S. HERRING.
Duplin county, Dec. 8, 1847. 13-tlf

LINSEED OIL—10 bbls. Linseed Oil for sale by
Dec 17. CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

DAILY EXPECTED PER BRIG BELLE—40 boxes, hlfs. and qrs. Raisins; 10 bbls. Soda Biscuit; 40 boxes Fire Crackers; 12 bbls. Champagne Cider; 10 bbls. "McKnight's" Ale; 10 hlf. bbls. Fulton Market Beef. For sale by
Dec. 17. CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES—109 hhds. superior quality Martinique Molasses, just received per barqe Tivola, for sale by
Dec 17.[—14-1t HARRISS & RUSSELL.
Lord's Wharf.

50 BUSHELS fresh ground MEAL, just received and for sale by
Dec17 E. PETERSON.

The British Press and the Mexican War.—The London Times of the 25th ult., in a long article on the Mexican war, makes the admission that "the conduct of the American troops throughout the whole war, which, as far as regards their behaviour in the field, *does honor to the race from which they spring.*"

In a subsequent article it makes the following comment on the dissatisfaction produced at Liverpool by the news that peace with Mexico was apparently as far off as ever:—

"If any citizen of the United States should be perversely persuaded that England desires either the discomfiture or embarrassment of his country, he need only observe how the arrival of each successive mail affects our great commercial communities. Calculations of exchanges and exports leave very little room for considerations of jealousy, and political conclusions altogether vanish compared with the prospects of trade."

The Leeds (English) Mercury says:—

"Whilst we own, but deplore, the badness of their cause, it must be admitted that the military conduct of the American officers, and the bravery of their men, may be compared with the achievements of the veteran troops of any European State. And especially when it is considered that the American levies are newly raised, and that their generals have had comparatively little experience in war, we apprehend any military man of candor would award them the highest credit for skill and daring courage, both in the field and in the attack of fortifications. There cannot be a doubt that the military resources of the United States will have risen exceedingly in the opinion of the world by the events of this war, notwithstanding the unfounded and injudicious ridicule which several of our daily papers throw upon them."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 8, 1847.

(*Concluded from last week.*)

Table R exhibits the yearly coinage from 1793 to 1st December, 1847, amounting in the whole to $143,238,370 54; showing that the amount coined this year would be about one-sixth of the aggregate coined in the fifty-five years from the first coinage in 1793 to the close of the present year.

Table S gives the coinage each month this year from the 1st January to the 30th November.

Most of this coinage has been by converting foreign gold coins, which will not circulate among our people, into American gold coins, which is now going into much more general circulation; and during the ensuing year it is expected that the coinage of specie from the silver that must be brought in from Mexico, in exchange for our imports there, as also for the new issue of treasury notes now asked from Congress, as constituting a part of the loan recommended, will, it is believed, greatly augment the coinage of silver during the ensuing year.

Under the export duty upon specie now existing in Mexico, it is believed that when the new treasury notes now asked for shall be issued, they may be sold, it is to be hoped, to a considerable extent, on account of the government, for specie, at a premium in Mexico; and as the government funds will not be subject to the export duty, the specie may be brought into the country by this department, in exchange for these notes, and recoined at the mint in New Orleans into American coin.

It has been seen that the amount of foreign coin or bullion coined this year at our mint and branch mints, under the new orders of this department, estimating December the same as November, would be $23,844,001 92. At which rate, we would soon supply our own people with our own coin, and in time, also, with our augmenting commerce, Americanize, to a great extent, the coin of the world; and thus introduce our simple and beautiful decimal currency gradually throughout all nations, substituting it for the complex system of pounds, shillings, and pence, or of doubloons, ducats, and rupees, which retard business and complicate accounts.

Heretofore the world has supplied us with foreign coin, which will not circulate among our people, because of its extreme complexity; but now our own coin is flowing into the channels of our own circulation, and must soon begin to diffuse itself into other nations, for their benefit as well as our own. The three things which most concern the progress of the wealth of the world, are free trade and uniformity in coinage and in weights and measures. Coins, as well as weights and measures, for the benefit of all nations, ought to be uniform throughout the world; and if our decimal system of coinage should be more simple and perfect than that of any other nation, it ought to be, and ultimately will be, adopted, and lead, as far as practicable, to the introduction of the decimal system of weights and measures, so that ultimately the coin and the weights and measures may be simple and uniform throughout the world.

Table T shows the imports and exports of specie for the fiscal years ending 30th June, 1846, and 30th June, 1847; being for 1846 an import of $3,777,732; and the export $3,481,417, leaving the gain of specie that year $296,315; and in 1847, the specie imported was $24,121,289, and the export $1,845,119, leaving the specie gained in 1847 $22,276,170.

Table U shows the amount received in specie from all sources—customs, lands, miscellaneous, and loans, from 1st January, 1847, to 1st December, 1847, being $48,667,886 18; and the amount of disbursements in specie during the same period, $48,226,516 31; showing the aggregate of receipts and disbursements in specie during the first eleven months of the new system, $96,894,402 49, and proving that the department has been enabled, during the last eleven months, to circulate by disbursements among the people the sum of $48,226,516 31, under the specie-receiving and specie-circulating constitutional treasury.

Annexed are tables (marked 1 and 2) showing the market value, as also the actual sales of treasury notes and United States stock in the market at New York and New Orleans, from the prices current of those cities, from December 1, 1846, to December 1, 1847; as also a table (KK) showing the amount of treasury notes received each month in payment for duties—$2,029,900 in the whole from 1st December, 1846, to 1st December, 1847; from which Congress may judge of the probable rate at which another loan can be effected.—These tables show how much these stocks and notes have fluctuated, being at a rate occasionally below par, for a long time at par, subsequently several per cent. above par, and again, upon the 1st of the present month, at par in New York and New Orleans. These notes (per table KK) were paid in for public dues during every month from 1st December, 1846, to 1st December, 1847, to the amount of $2,029,900; and during April, 1847, the month in which the loan for them was negotiated at a premium, they were paid in for customs alone to the amount of $101,850. They are now being used, to some extent, in payments to the government, and may be regarded as at par. The total amount of the treasury notes advertised was eighteen millions of dollars, and the amount of the bids, as exhibited in table 3, hereto annexed, $57,722,983; of which the sum of $2,839,800 was bid for at par, and $54,883,183 above par. The notes were assigned to the highest bidders, at rates varying from one-eighth of one per cent. to two per cent. above par, all the lower bids being, of course, rejected; and the table last above mentioned will exhibit fully and in detail the course pursued on that occasion. The law conferred the power to have changed all these notes for specie, without advertisement, with any one, at or above par; but, in hopes of obtaining a premium for the loan in whole or in part, bids were invited for the amount of $18,000,000.

Annexed is a copy of the advertisement of this loan, marked 5, dated 9th of February, 1847, having been issued during the session of Congress, and extensively published throughout the Union, from the 9th of February to the 10th of April, 1847. The remainder of the loan beyond the amount advertised was exchanged at par, partly for money to be deposited without charge at New Orleans, where the wants of the government were great, and the rest paid out chiefly in treasury notes at par to the Smithsonian institution, also to other creditors of the government; the notes at that time being generally at par, and the wants of the government requiring the use of the money before it could be obtained upon the advertisement. On the 22d October, 1846, (as per printed notice hereto annexed, marked 4,) the department advertised for the exchange of $3,000,000 of treasury notes at par for deposites of specie with the assistant treasurers.—For a considerable time but very few of such deposites were made, or treasury notes thus taken; and from this long delay, and continued reluctance upon the part of the community in taking these treasury notes at par, although at any time after the 28th of January last, they were convertible into the twenty years' six per cent. stock at par, many of the notes heretofore offered at part not having been taken at the date of my advertisement of the 9th of February last, serious doubts were entertained whether the whole of the new loan could be taken at or above par. It had been usual heretofore, with my predecessors, in advertising for loans, to emit no sum to any individual under $25,000; but with a view to ensure the largest possible subscription, and at the best rates, and to diffuse the loan as far as practicable throughout all classes of the community, bids were authorized to be received by the advertisement as low as the lowest denomination of treasury notes permitted by law—namely, fifty dollars. It was the duty of the department to accept nothing but specie, being the first loan ever negotiated in specie from the foundation of the government down to that date, and the first loan, except that of last fall, ever thus negotiated at or above par during a period of war. The magnitude of the loan, the fluctuations below par of the previous stock and notes; the untried, and, to many, alarming restraining operation of the constitutional treasury, the heavy expenditures of the war, and the requirement of all the payments from time to time in specie, were deemed by many as insuperable obstacles to the negotiation of the whole of the loan at or above par. But under the salutary provisions of the constitutional treasury, the credit of the government was in truth enhanced by receiving and disbursing nothing but coin; thus placing all its transactions upon a basis more sound and entitled to higher credit than when it held no specie, had no money in its own possession, and none even in the banks to pay its creditors but bank paper.—Then, it was dependent upon the credit of the banks, and was subjected to every fluctuation which affected their credit. Now, it stands upon the basis of specie, so as to be above all suspicion of discredit, whilst by its demand for coin for revenue payments it sustains not only its own credit, but renders more safe the credit, and currency, and business of the whole Union.

By the act of Congress of 3d March, 1845, this department was authorized to select a plan for the erection of a custom-house in the city of New Orleans. By the act of 3d March, 1847, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated towards the erection of the custom-house, on the Custom-house square, or so much thereof as could be procured by the department. After some delay, I was enabled to obtain a cession from the 1st Municipality of New Orleans of the whole of this square, which munificent donation to the government has been estimated as of nearly the value of $500,000. Commissioners have been appointed to aid in carrying the law into effect, and instructions issued to them, a copy of which is hereto annexed. Much time was occupied and great attention bestowed in examining the various plans and estimates submitted. As a custom-house is designed exclusively for the transaction of business, everything calculated merely for ornament or display was rejected, and that plan selected which united good taste with the greatest economy and the largest and best accommodations.

In a building of such magnitude and importance, it appeared to me necessary, before expending any part of the appropriation, to procure the best talents that could be obtained to direct the construction of the work; and I have, it is believed, succeeded in securing the services of a gentleman of high scientific attainments and great practical experience.—Upon my application to the War Department, Major William Turnbull, of the topographical corps, will, it is hoped, be detailed for this work. The great acqueduct across the Potomac at Georgetown, admitted both in Europe and in this country to be one of the greatest works of the age, was constructed under the direction of this gentleman; and wherever he is known, the greatest confidence is reposed in his talents and worth, and especially in his judicious and economical expenditure of the public money. Further estimates and specifications will be submitted to Congress at the earliest practicable period. The thanks of this department have been already tendered to the first municipality of New Orleans, for the munificent donation of the entire Custom-house square made by them to the government. In other cities where custom-houses have been erected, large sums were paid by the government merely for the ground; but here, the best site in New Orleans, covering an entire square, has been bestowed as a gift; and this fact, together with the great and growing commerce of New Orleans, the increased and increasing revenues collected there, being the depot of the greatest and richest valley of the globe, and destined to surpass in business, wealth, and population, nearly every other city, render it just and proper that a building commensurate with the future growth and progress of New Orleans should be erected, and that it should be placed upon an equal footing with other cities where Congress have paid both for the ground and the building; and it will be the anxious desire of this department, with the sanction of Congress, to make the building a model of usefulness and economy. The action of the department as to the erection of other custom-houses authorized by Congress, will be made the subject of a special report at an early period of the session.

This department has proceeded, aided by the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury and the Chief of the Topographical Bureau, to carry into effect the act of the 3d of March, 1847, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to cause certain light-houses and other public works to be erected, as well as to execute the other duty devovled upon the department in regard to the light-house establishment. If we would extend our foreign and coastwise trade, and make our country the depot of universal commerce, our coast as well as lakes must be well lighted, and the coast survey must ascertain and give accurate, minute, and faithful charts of all the points accessible to commerce. In my report to Congress of the 5th August, 1846, our light-house system was fully discussed, a comparison instituted between it and the European system, and the refracting or lenticular apparatus strongly recommended to the adoption of Congress. At the same time, the department suggested the organization of a board, attended with no expense, consisting of the Fifth Auditor, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, two officers of the navy, an officer of the engineers, as also of the topographical corps, who would combine the information possessed by no one individual as regards our coast and navigation, the location and construction of the houses, the proper apparatus to be employed in lighting, as well as to the administrative duties appertaining to the system. As the safety of life as well as property is involved in the improvement of our light-house system, the organization of this board is respectfully recommended to the consideration of Congress. The survey of the coast of the United States, under the superintendence of Professor A. D. Bache, has made great and rapid progress, having been carried during the past year into eighteen States on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, including Maine on the northeast, and Texas on the southwest. The publication of the results has also kept pace with the extension of the field work. The plan developed by the superintendent, in successive annual reports, for the execution of this work, and the estimates, have received the approval of this department. The sums asked for are believed to be the smallest consistent with the due progress of this great work. The introduction of steam vessels in the hydrography, will tend greatly to expedite that branch of the coast survey.

Annexed is a table (marked LL) containing the value and description of foteign goods in warehouse at the close of the last quarter, in the several ports of the Union. By the warehousing act, this department is required to make such regulations from time to time as may be necessary to give full effect to the law, and to report to each succeeding session of Congress such regulations. Those heretofore made under the large and continuous discretionery powers granted by this act to the department, were reported to Congress at the last session. After examining the practical working of the system under these regulations, it seemed to me susceptible of improvement; and as it was entirely new here, I proceeded to collect information in regard to it in those countries where it had been for so many years in full and successful operation. Accordingly, Messrs. C. C Walden and D. P. Barhydt, of the New York custom-house, were sent by me to Europe last August, under specific and detailed instructions (a copy of which is annexed) to investigate the operation of the system in Great Britain and elsewhere in Europe, and report to me the results. The warehousing system, as it exists in Great Britain, as also in France and Belgium, was investigated by them—the fullest information being kindly afforded to them by the gentlemen connected with those establishments abroad, and especially in Great Britain. All the details were obtained by them, and communicated in an able and voluminous report to me, with an appendix covering several volumes of general as well as specific and detailed information, together with all the forms for the transaction of business, and the most full and minute information as to the mode of conducting the same. The system was found to be the most perfect in Great Britan, where it had long been in successful operation, and cherished by all parties, whether for or against protection. It is one of the principal means by which Great Britain has built up her commerce and navigation, extended the market for her fabrics, and placed under her control for so many years the exchanges and trade of the world. She has thus made London the great depot where not only all her own fabrics could be purchased, but also assorted cargoes of the products and fabrics of all other nations. According ta the report of these gentlemen, the value of the goods of all kinds in warehouse in Great Britain is $387,200,000. The buildings, docks and structures erected under free competition, almost exclusively by private enterprise, for the convenient storage of these goods in London, is estimated to have cost $40,000,000.—Great as was the importance attached by this department to the introduction here of the warehousing system, and earnest as was the recommendation for it in my first annual report, the results, as ascertained in England, surpass my highest expectations. There it is regarded by their intelligent manufacturers as among the most important means of bringing customers to their own doors to purchase assorted cargoes, including their own manufacturers.

It is thus Great Britain seeks for the products of all her industry the markets of the world; and this is what we must do, if we would compete with her successfully for those markets for the products of all our industry, including manufacturers. The report of Messrs. Walden and Barhydt has been very recently made to me, and is herewith communicated to Congress, retaining for reference the voluminous appendices in the department, subject, however, at all times, to the call of Congress. At the earliest practicable period, I will make such further regul

here, under the system of free trade among the States of the Union, an interchange of products of the annual value of at least $500,000,000 among our 21 millions of people; whilst our total exchanges, including imports and exports, with all the world besides, containing a population of a thousand millions, was last year $305,194,260, being an increase since the new tariff over the preceding year of $70,014,647. Yet the exchanges between our States, consisting of a population of 21 millions, being of the yearly value of $500,000,000 exchanged make such exchange in our own country equal to $23.81 per individual annually of our own products, and reduces the exchange of our own and foreign products, (our imports and exports,) considered as $300,000,000 with all the rest of the world, to the annual value of thirty cents to each individual. That is, one person of the Union receives and exchanges annually of our own products as much as 79 persons of other countries.—Were this exchange with foreign countries extended to ninety cents each, it would bring our imports and exports up to $900.000,000 per annum, and raise our annual revenue from duties to a sum exceeding $90,000,000. An addition of thirty cents each to the consumption of our products exchanged from State to State, by our own people, would furnish an increased market of the value only of $6,300,000; whereas an increase of thirty cents each, by a system of liberal exchanges with the people of all the world, would give us a market for an additional value of $300,000,000 per annum of our exports. Such an addition cannot occur by refusing to receive in exchange the products of other nations, and demanding the $300,000,000 per annum in specie, which could never be supplied. But, by receiving foreign products at low duties in exchange for our exports, such an augmentation might take place. The only obstacles to such exchanges are the duties and the feights. But the freight from New Orleans to Boston differs but little from that between Liverpool and Boston; and the freight from many points in the interior is greater than from England to the United States. Thus the average freight from the Ohio river to Baltimore is greater than from the same place to Liverpool; yet the annual exchanges of products between the Ohio and Baltimore exceed by many millions that between Baltimore and Liverpool. The Canadas and adjacent provinces upon our borders, with a population less than two millions, exchange imports and exports with us less in amount than the State of Connecticut, with a population of 300,000; showing that, if these provinces were united with us by free trade, our annual exchanges with them would rise to $40,000,000. It is not the freight, then, that creates the chief obstacle to interchanges of products between ourselves and foreign countries, but the duties. When we reflect, also, that exchange of products depends chiefly upon diversity—which is greater between our own country and the rest of the world than between the different States of the Union—under a system of reciprocal free trade with all the world, the augmentation arising from greater diversity of products would equal the diminution caused by freight. Thus the southern States exchange no cotton with each other, nor the western States flour, nor the manufacturing States like fabrics. Diversity of products is essential to exchanges; and if England and America were united by absolute free trade, the reciprocal exchanges between them would soon far exceed the whole foreign commerce of both; and with reciprocal free trade with all nations, our own country, with its pre-eminent advantages, would measure its annual trade in imports and exports by thousands of millions of dollars.

In my last annual report, and that which preceded, it was proved that the home market was wholly inadequate for our vast agricultural products. We have long had for grain and provisions the undivided markets of our own people. But these are not sufficient; and in a single year we have, with abundance of food retained at home, supplied the world with an addition at once during the last year, as shown by table AA, of $41,332,282 in value of breadstuffs and provisions, bringing the value exported that year up to $65,906,273. Our manufacturers could not have consumed this surplus, or their non-consuming machines, which are substituted in their workshops for the labor of man. If the energy of our own people can add $41,332,282 to the export and supply of our breadstuffs and provisions in a single year, what could they not add to such products if they enjoyed free of duty the markets of the world? By table BB, it appears that the augmentation of our domestic exports, exclusive of specie, last year, compared with the preceding year, was $48,856,802, or upwards of 48 per cent; and at the same rate per cent. per annum of augmentation, would amount in 1849, per table CC, to $329,959,993, or much greater than the domestic export from State to State. (See tables from 7 to 12 inclusive.) The future per centage of increase may not be so great; but our capacity for such increased production is proved to exist, and that we could furnish these exports far above the domestic demand, if they could be exchanged free of duty in the ports of all nations.

The energetic American freeman can and does perform far more effective labor in a day, than what is called by the restrictionists the pauper labor of Europe; and, therefore, the employer here can pay more for a day's toil to our workingmen. Measured by the day, the wages here may be higher than in Europe; but measured by the work done on that day, there is but little difference. And when all our capitalists (as some already have) shall find it to be their true interest, in addition to the wages paid to the American workman, to allow him voluntarily, because it augments the profits of capital, a fair interest in those profits, and elevate him to the rank of a partner in the concern, we may then defy all competition. This is the same principle illustrated by uniform experience, proving that he who rents his farm, builds his house, sails his ships, or conducts any other business upon shares, realizes the largest return; and that he who works by the job produces more in the same time than the laborer whose wages are paid by the day.—The skill, energy, and industry, the interest and pride in success, the vigilance and perseverance that will be manifested by our intelligent workingmen under such a system, will far more than refund to capital such reasonable participation in its profits, and enable such American establishments to supply all the nations of the world. The introduction of this system will be voluntary, because it is most just and beneficial to all parties. It is the participation of all our people in the government, that is one great cause of our prosperity; and the participation of our workingmen in the profits of our industrial establishments would exhibit similar results. Our whale and other fisheries present strong evidence of the success attending American industry, when our intelligent freemen—the workingmen of the concern—stimulated by a just participation in the profits, have driven from the most distant seas the whale-ships of most other nations, and nearly monopolized this pursuit. The intelligent workingmen of our country are far better prepared for the adoption of this truly republican system than those of any other nation; and this elevation of the toiling millions of America to a just participation in the profits of that capital which is made fruitful only by their industry, will yet enjoy as great a triumph as that unfettered trade and untaxed and unrestricted labor with which it ought to be, and certainly yet will be, proudly associated. Under this system, the laboring men, whilst they received the full wages heretofore allowed them, would also participate to a reasonable extent in the profits, as an addition to their wages, and a most powerful and certain stimulus to render their labor more productive, and thus increase, for the benefit of all concerned, the capitalists and workingmen, the profits of the establishment. What is called the pauper labor of Europe is already inferior to our labor, but would be rendered still more powerless to compete with us when labor here participated with capital in the profits. When we reflect that the working freemen of the Union must constitute the great mass of the people, whose votes will control the government and direct the policy of the nation, the superior comfort, education, intelligence, and information, necessarily resulting to them from this improvement of our social system, is important to the successful progress and perpetuity of our free institutions, and must be grateful to every republican patriot and lover of mankind. Whilst all have derived great benefits from the new tariff, it is labor that has realized the largest reward. It was contended by the advocates of protection that it enhanced the wages of labor, and that low duties would reduce wages here to the rate allowed for what they call the pauper labor of Europe. On the contrary, the opponents of high tariffs insisted that labor, left to seek freely the markets of the world, would find for its products the best prices, and, as a conquence, the highest reward for the labor by which they were produced. The duties have been reduced; and yet wages have advanced, and are higher now than under any protective tariff. There are many more workingmen concerned in other pursuits than in manufactures, and with much less of machinery as a substitute for labor; and by depressing agriculture, commerce, and navigation—by restricting their business and the markets for their products—the wages of those engaged in such pursuits are reduced; many workmen also lose employment; and, competing for work in manufactures, the wages of all are diminished.

It is not only the reduced duties that have produced these happy results, but the mode of reduction—the substitution of the ad valorem for unequal and oppressive minimum and specific duties. The higher duty was thus always imposed, by the very nature of the duty, upon the article of the lowest value, consumed by the poor: and the lower duty assessed upon the article of the higher value, used by the more wealthy, often operating as a duty of 10, 20, or 30 per cent. upon the high-priced goods, and of 100 or 200 per cent. ad valorem upon articles of lower price. Nearly the entire burden of the tariff was thus thrown upon labor, by whose wages chiefly the cheaper articles were purchased; whilst capital, with whose profits the more costly goods were bought, was almost exempt from the tax. It never would have been tolerated to have imposed a duty of 10, 20, or 30 per cent. by name upon costly articles, and of 100 or 200 per cent. upon cheaper fabrics, where the ad valorem rates would have exhibited the injustice and inequality of the duty; but it was accomplished by minimum and specific duties, which assessed a higher duty in proportion to value upon the cheaper articles, and the lower duty upon similar articles more costly in price; thus imposing the higher duty upon labor and the wages of labor, as effectually as though the tax-gatherer had collected from the workingman a third or fourth of his wages every day, whilst capital was comparatively exempt from taxation. Such is the system which has been overthrown by the substitution of the reduced ad valorem, operating the reverse of the former system, in favor of the poor and the wages of labor, as far as any tariff can so operate, and, as we see, even with lower duties collecting a larger revenue. A tax in proportion to the value of imports or property, must always be more productive than one which is the reverse of that rule, or which disregards it altogether Thus, if we impose a tax of ten dollars each upon all houses, it must produce less revenue than the ad valorem tax in proportion to value; because the former tax would fall most heavily upon the poor, who were the least able to bear it, and more lightly upon the wealthy, who had greater means of payment; and thereby revenue would be diminished. Thus, if the tax of ten dollars were imposed alike on the cabin and the costly dwelling, it would bring less revenue than if the same rate ad valorem, beginning with the lowest at the rate of ten dollars, were assessed in proportion to value upon all houses. Indeed, the tax upon the cabin might be reduced to a dollar, or say one per cent., and applied ad valorem to all dwellings, and it would yield a larger revenue than the anti-ad-valorem specific tax of ten dollars upon all houses, irrespective of their value, which is no more unjust or unequal than the same minimum or specific duties upon hats, caps, boots, shoes, &c., and like articles of import, without regard to their value. The ad valorem duty incorporates itself inseparably with the exact value of the article, and collects the tax in exact proportion to the value; the form which, of all others, must yield the largest revenue. Perhaps the most perfect model of an anti-ad-valorem tariff was that of New Mexico, by which a duty of $500 was imposed on each wagon-load of goods introduced there, wholly irrespective of their value.

The great argument for protection is, that by diminishing imports, the balance of trade is turned in our favor, bringing specie into the country. The anti-protectionists contend that commerce is chiefly but an exchange of imports for exports; and that, in diminishing imports, we will necessarily decrease exports in quantity or price, or both; that if we purchase more imports, we will sell more exports in exchange, and at a better price; and that if commerce is profitable, we should have a larger balance of trade in our favor, and usually larger imports of specie; and that the profits of commerce, in the increased exchange of our own for foreign products, augment the wealth of the nation. The four protective tariffs were enacted in 1816, 1824, 1828, and 1842. The compromise act intervened from March, 1833, until after the 30th of August, 1842; and the revenue tariff of 1846 went into operation last year. Let us now look at the effect of high and low tariffs upon the gain of specie during these periods, from 1821, being the earliest date to which the records of the Treasury go back on this subject. From the beginning of 1821 until the commencement of 1833, and from 30th September, 1842, until 1st July, 1846, our excess of the imports of specie over the export was $12,660,312, being an average annual gain of $791,216 in specie during these sixteen years of high tariffs; whilst the excess of specie during the eleven years of the compromise act of 1833, and low tariff of 1846, was $68,507,630; and the average annual gain of specie was $6,227,967. Omitting the tariffs of 1842 and 1846, and comparing the ten years of comparatively low duties from 1833 to 1842 with the twelve years under protective tariffs from 1821 to 1832, we find under the latter an actual loss of specie to the country by the excess of the exports of specie over the imports, of $3,851,652, as the result of protection, and a gain during the succeeding ten years of comparatively low duties, of $46,294,090, or at the rate per annum of $4,629,409, and in the single year under the new tariff a gain of $22,213,550: thus exhibiting a uniform gain of specie in the years of low, as compared with high duties. The protective theory, founded upon this assumed balance of trade and gain of specie under high tariffs, is disproved by the results; and it is shown, by the experience here of more than a fourth of a century, even as to specie, that it accumulates most rapidly by the gains of trade under a liberal commercial policy. Let us now see, under the same cycles of free trade and protection, whether it is true, as contended, that our domestic exports are not diminished by the restrictive system.

The records of the treasury do not go back beyond 1821 as regards our domestic exports, exclusive of specie. We must, therefore, make the comparison from that date. From 1821 to 1832, both inclusive, under high duties, the aggregate of our exports of domestic products, exclusive of specie, was $653,157,527, or at the rate of $54,420,794 per annum; from 30th September, 1842, to 30th June, 1846, $377,391,500, or at the rate of $94,347,875 per annum; making a total aggregate during these sixteen years of high duties, of $1,030,549,027, or at the rate of $64,409,314 per annum. During the compromise act—from 1833, to 30th September, 1842—the total of these exports was $956,168,288, or at the rate of $95,616,828 per annum; and in the year ending 30th June, 1847, $150,574,844; making, in the eleven years of low duties, an aggregate of $1,106,743,132, or at the rate of $100,613,012, being an average gain under low, as compared with high duties, of domestic exports, exclusive of specie, of $86,203,698 per annum, and excluding altogether the last year, a gain of $31,207,514 per annum under low, as compared with high duties.

Having thus shown, both as to specie and domestic exports, the great gain in years of low as compared with high duties, let us now compare the low duty and high duty cycles as to our tonage, foreign and coastwise.

During the eighteen years of low duties, from 1789 to 1807, (see table MM,) our tonage, increased at the rate of 29,41 per cent, per annum; from 1832 to 1842, at the rate of 4,53 per cent, per annum; and from 1846 to 1847, 10,81 per cent in a single year. Such has been the uniform high rate of increase of our tonage during every period of low duties. Now, under high tariffs, from 1816 to 1832, our tonage increased 0,30 per cent—being less than one-third of one per cent per annum; and from 1842 to 1846, at the rate of 5,61 per cent per annum. If it is said that the increase from 1789 to 1807 was occasioned, to some extent, by the war between France and England, this table, which is taken from the records of the Treasury, shows that from 1789 to the close of 1792, immediately preceding that war, which was declared early in 1793, our tonnage increased at the high rate of 60,16 per annum, when France and England were at peace, before the era of steam navigation, and before the acquisition of Louisiana, and the addition of the great Mississippi and of the Mexican gulf to the navigable waters of the Union, and when our flag was unknown on the great lakes of the north-west. The great increase is uniform at all times under low duties, and depressed under high duties, during the whole period of 58 years, from 1789 to 1847.

It is urged, however, that although our foreign commerce may have decreased, yet the home market has augmented in a ratio more than equivalent to the loss of our foreign trade. If this were so, it would be exhibited in the augmentation of our coastwise trade, embracing our lakes and coasts, as well as rivers; the coastwise tonnage of course augmenting in the number of vessels with the goods to be transported between the States. By reference to the same table, it appears that our coastwise tonnage increased, from 1789 to 1807, at the rate of 22,71 per cent per annum, from 1789 to 1792 at the rate of 6,09 per cent per annum, and in the single year from 1846 to 1847, 23,15 per cent. Such was the great and uniform increase of our coastwise tonnage under low duties. Now, under high duties, the increase from 1816 to 1832 was at the rate of 1,50 per cent per annum. Thus we see an immense increase, under low as compared with high duties, of the coastwise tonnage; proving that the paralysis of foreign commerce, resulting from the restrictive system affects injuriously the home market and the trade between the States, and furnishing a demonstrative proof that, whether we look at home or abroad, we progress more rapidly under a liberal commercial policy. As the foreign tonnage rose under low duties, (as the table proves,) so did the coastwise; and as the foreign tonnage declined, so also did the coastwise tonnage; and during the high duties from 1816 to 1832, whilst the foreign tonnage actually decreased at the rate 0,88 per cent per annum, that of the coastwise tonnage only increased at the rate of 1,50 per cent, per annum. Yet during that period, the increase of the coastwise trade ought to have been immense, including, as it did, the era of the introduction of steam navigation to a vast extent upon the rivers of the west; as also upon the lakes of the northwest, and the opening of the great canal of New York.

It is said that the famine in Ireland was the sole cause of our late large export of breadstuffs and provisions. Now, from 1790 the values are not given so as to be stated in amounts, but the quantities are; and these prove that, even omitting the last year altogether, and comparing the low-duty periods from 1790 to 1807, and from 1833 to 1842 to 1846, the average export of breadstuffs and provisions was much larger in the years of low as compared with high duties, especially considering the difference of population.

As a still more conclusive proof that the export of breadstuffs and provisions was much greater under low than high duties, it appears by table DD, that our total export of cotton from 1790 to 1807, both inclusive, was of the value of $81,074,843; and during the same period our export of domestic produce, exclusive of cotton was $530,411,134; making our exports of domestic produce exclusive of cotton, at the rate, from 1790 to 1807, of $29,467,285; which, it will be perceived at once, vastly exceeds the average annual exports of domestic produce exclusive of cotton under years of high duties.

Indeed the tables of the Treasury clearly prove that—whether we look at imports or exports, the revenue, the gain of specie, the tonnage coastwise or foreign, the coinage at the mint, or the export of breadstuffs and provisions—the balance is largely in favor of the low-duty periods.

The department has thus reviewed the books of the Treasury, and presented the results, constituting the record of a nation's history from the foundation of the government down to the present period: in condemnation of the protective policy. These records show as to imports and exports, revenue, the gain of specie, the tonnage foreign and coastwise, the rate of increase in each and all of these cases is greater under low than high duties. These records are not arguments merely, but ascertained results, amounting to mathematical proof that the nation's advance in wealth is most rapid under low duties; thus sustaining the views of those great philosophic writers, unconnected with party, who, both in Europe and America, have uniformly maintained the same position.

Comparing the first twelve months ending the 1st of December, 1847, under the new tariff, with preceding years, we find proofs of increased prosperity. The revenue has largely augmented; so also have the imports, exports, and tonnage, our imports of specie, our coinage at the mint, our agricultural and mineral products, our commerce and navigation, the business upon our lakes, rivers, and coastwise—upon our railroads and canals—whilst in every direction manufactories are being established or enlarged and new manufacturing towns and cities are springing into existence. Even the revulsion in England, which always produces such disasters to all our great interests, including cotton; this year, with the famine combined, affects nothing thus far compared with former years, but the great staple of cotton. Instead of ruin, we find prosperity; the manufacturers receiving fair profits, and the workingmen augmented wages and employment. Coal and iron are in greater demand and bringing better prices than before the repeal of the Tariff of 1842; yet they can derive no portion of their augmented price from that famine abroad, to which is attributed by some all our existing prosperity; but which famine, in fact, is causing a temporary drain of specie to England, not to pay balances, but because bills are discredited, which has for the time depressed the price of cotton, and which is the only brief check at this period to our advancing prosperity. If, as is truly the case, our wealth as connected with the mines, the forest, and fisheries, our agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and navigation, are more prosperous, and, above all, wages are augmented, why should we change the existing system? The predictions of its failure have themselves failed.—The new tariff is no longer an experiment; the problem is solved; and experience proves that the new system yields more revenue, enhances wages, and advances more rapidly the public prosperity. In the midst of all this success, why put in jeopardy, by any change, the nation's revenue and welfare? When free trade is advancing so rapidly throughout the world, shall we retrograde and invite Great Britain to re-enact her corn-laws, and drive again from her ports our breadstuffs and provisions? And now, when under our successful example the ports of Europe are most probably about being more widely opened to all our exports, shall we check the advancing spirit of the age, and extinguish the dawning light of commercial freedom? Everywhere nations are being aroused upon this subject; their statesmen are resisting the interested classes, and exposing the injury and injustice of shackles upon trade, and will soon enrol the names of other countries on the great international league of commercial freedom for the benefit of mankind. It was our own country and her public functionaries who proclaimed these great truths before they had received the sanction of other nations. Our great movement was felt in British councils, was quoted as a precedent in the halls of British legislation, where American free-trade documents were recorded among their archives, and our doctrines approved and example followed by the repeal of the British corn laws and the reduction or repeal of other duties upon our exports. Indeed, it has been conceded by some of our own most distinguished protectionists, that the promulgation of free-trade doctrines in the American official documents of 1845 certainly accelerated, if indeed it did not actually insure, the repeal of the British corn laws With such results already from our efforts, we have every motive to persevere until the free-trade doctrines of Great Britain and America, the two great nations of kindred blood and language, shall open the ports and disenthral the commerce of the world. What may we not hope from our effort with other nations, if they have succeeded in Great Britain? That country, so long the bulwark of protection applying it by a sliding scale upon the masses of her people down to the utmost point of human endurance, has at length overcome the errors of ages. One of her own great statesmen, the most able and efficient champion of the protective policy, at length lifts his eyes to the light of truth, and, with that moral firmness and intrepidity which is the highes evidence of real greatness, abandons the cherished policy of his life, only because he found it to be injurious to his country, and unites in the support of commercial freedom with his truly illustrious, but untitled countryman, who has earned for himself the highest of all earthly distinctions—that of benefactor of his country and of mankind.

France, Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, Prussia, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and Sweden, and even China, have moved, or are vibrating or preparing to move, in favor of the same great principle; and if our own country and Great Britain adhere to their present enlightened policy, the rest of the world must lose their commerce, or adopt, as they will, our example.

Pennsylvania, surpassingly rich in coal and iron, and but a year since so unanimous for protection, has tried low duties. Her coal and iron pour forth their treasures in increasing abundance; her breadstuffs and provisions find a better and more abundant market; her agriculture, her commerce, her manufactures and navigation, her miners, farmers, merchants, and seamen, manufacturers and mechanics, and, above all, her toiling workmen with enhanced wages, and every pursuit of industry blessed with increased prosperity, rise up in favor of the new and more liberal commercial policy, and her people, by a majority unprecedented, largest in the counties where her coal and iron do most abound, recall their former verdict in favor of protection, and Pennsylvania becomes the very keystone of the arch of commercial freedom, which must span the hemisphere we inhabit and unite the interests of mankind.

Nations cannot grow rich by destroying or restricting their commerce; and if the restriction is good, the prohibition must be better. Commerce is an exchange of products; specie often adjusting balances, but constituting so inconsiderable a part of the value of products and property, but a small portion of sales can be for specie, but must be in exchange for other products. The attempt, then, by high tariffs, to make large sales for any length of time for the specie of other nations, is impracticable, and must diminish the quantity and price of our exports. As specie sales for long periods or great extent are impossible, that nation which, from the surplus products of its own labor, at the best price, purchases at the lowest rate the largest quantity of the products of the labor of the world, progresses in wealth most rapidly. Thus, if one nation, by high duties, should forbid its citizens purchasing any of the products of other nations, except at a greatly advanced price, or should restrict the exchange of the products of its own labor for the products of the labor of other nations, such restricting nation would certainly receive less of the comforts or necessaries of life in exchange for the products of its own labor, and in this manner (the wages of labor being connected with the value of its products) depresses wages. If there were three nations—the first raising breadstuffs, the second sugar, and the third cotton—and the first restricted the exchanges of its breadstuffs for the sugar of the second, and the cotton of the third, it would certainly get less sugar and cotton in exchange for its breadstuffs, than other nations which encourage free exchanges. Labor, then, untaxed and unrestricted in all its exchanges and markets, will certainly receive in exchange a larger amount of the products of labor, and consequently accumulate wealth more rapidly than where labor is restricted in its products to a single market, abandoning the profits of the exchanges with other nations. It is thus clear that a tax or restriction on commerce is a restriction or tax upon labor, and falls chiefly upon the wages of labor; and it will soon become an axiomatic truth, that all tariffs are a tax upon labor and wages. One of the most common errors is to compare our imports, exclusive of specie, with our domestic exports, exclusive of specie; and if there are more such imports than exports in any one year, such balance of trade is set down as so much lost by foreign commerce to the nation. A single fact proves the fallacy of this position From 1790 to the present period, our imports, exclusive of specie, have exceeded our domestic exports, exclusive of specie, several hundred millions of dollars; yet our wealth has increased with a rapidity unprecedented. The theory, therefore, is disproved by the facts; and the reasons are obvious, of which the following are among the most prominent: The products of our whale fisheries extracted by our hardy seamen from the ocean, and most clearly one of the great products of American industry, when imported here are included in the list of our foreign imports, and go to swell several millions of dollars every year this alleged unfavorable balance. The earnings of freight in foreign commerce by our crews and vessels are not brought into the account, or often against us, when invested in foreign imports. The profits of exchanging our imports, or of sales of foreign products, do not appear in the balance, or, if so, to a very limited extent, or often against us. Thus an American merchant ships from Boston a cargo of ice during the winter, valued at that time, as an export, at a very small sum. He sends it to Calcutta, and sells it at an advance of perhaps a thousand per cent. The proceeds he may invest there in the purchase of goods, which he can bring to Liverpool, and probably sell at a profit of twenty or thirty per cent.; and the aggregate profits realized at Calcutta and Liverpool he takes home in specie, or in imports, or in a bill of exchange, which he probably sells at a premium for remittance. Yet these profits may never appear, or may even appear as an unfavorable balance under the head of imports. Upon the same fallacious theory, if, instead of purchasing millions of foreign fabrics from the profits of foreign commerce, such valuable foreign articles were presented gratuitously to the American merchant, and bro't by him into the country, they would swell this alleged unfavorable balance of trade. To sum up the result, as proved by the tables of the Treasury, it appears that, if the augmentation was in the same ratio as during the last fiscal year since the repeal of the tariff of 1842, our domestic exports in 1849 would exceed those of any other nation; and our imports in 1851, our specie in 1850, our tonnage in 1851, and if our revenue augmented in the same ratio in succeeding years as in the year ending on the 1st of December, 1847, compared with the preceding year, our revenue from duties in 1854 would exceed that of any other nation from the same source. It is not contended, great as the future augmentation may be as to imports or exports, tonnage, specie, and revenue, that the advance will be so rapid as it was this year, when, with the shackles stricken from commerce, we bounded forward at such a wonderful rate of progress. But that the increase under low duties in a series of years will be regular, rapid, and progressive, is not doubted. Before the repeal of the British corn-laws, the augment here for high duties was as a measure of retaliation, by closing our markets against British fabrics, to force her to open her ports to our breadstuffs and provisions. Well, she has thus opened her ports freely, and invites the exchange; and yet it is still contended that we ought to keep out her fabrics by high duties, and of course induce her to re establish her corn-laws.

This is a new commercial era, and there are many causes combining at this time to augment trade among nations—the reduction or repeal of duties, the construction of rail roads and canals to bring the products and fabrics of all nations from the interior to the seaboard, with ocean steamers in addition to sailing vessels to facilitate and hasten the exchange, and with China, containing nearly one-third of the population of the globe, brought at last within the range of liberal exchanges at low duties. Our canals and rail roads, bringing our own products and fabrics from the interior to the seaboard, or lakes and rivers of the west, the points of distribution for domestic consumption, as well as for shipment in exchange for the fabrics of other nations, are of great and increasing importance. Without these roads and canals, there are very many points where coal, and lime, and iron, and other materials, could not be brought together for profitable use in the same establishment; there are many farms and manufactories whose products and fabrics could never have found a market, and the coal and iron of Pennsylvania and of other States must have remained almost a useless treasure. This, in itself, is a great change in favor of our domestic industry, and is a far better protection to all the products and fabrics of American labor than any restriction which may be imposed by high tariffs; and, in truth, dispenses even with the pretext for any such policy, which, when the internal communication has brought our own products or fabrics upon the seaboard, would arrest their exchange there for the productions of the world. The doctrine that we cannot encounter foreign cargoes in fair and open competition, is as erroneous and as injurious to the national character as were the fears of some in 1812, that our gallant navy must be retained within our ports and harbors under the protection of their forts and ordnance, and dare not venture upon the ocean, to meet on equal terms, gun for gun, and man for man, the navies of the world. If our country is inferior, and cannot meet, at home and abroad, upon equal terms, the products and fabrics of other nations, it is time that we should prepare to do so. Protection may exclude rival fabrics and shrink from the encounter, but we can only assume the position of an equal by trying our strength under free trade or low duties. This we have done, and succeeded, and have thereby placed our own industry upon that solid basis which fears no competition.

We knew not our strength until it had been tried by low duties, and proved that protection is unnecessary. We are not inferior to other nations in the arts or sciences, in war or in peace, upon the ocean or the land, in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, or navigation. We have the raw material in greater abundance and at a lower price, cheaper subsistence, more mineral wealth, more fertile lands, yielding from a better soil and warmer sun more to the acre and greater variety of products, with exemption from costly government and oppressive internal taxation; at least equal skill, enterprise, industry, energy, perseverance, and inventive genius; our working freemen, more vigorous and intelligent, and performing in a day more effective labor, with better and freer institutions, and with public and individual prosperity, and capital augmenting in a greater ratio, than in any other nation. We require no protection, because our industry and prosperity repose upon the immovable basis of superior advantages; and advancing as we are more rapidly than any other nation in all the elements of wealth and power, our exports, imports, tonnage, and specie, as has been already proved, will soon exceed those of any other country, and the prices be regulated at the creditor city of New York. Restrictions upon the commerce of the Union are especially restrictions upon her commerce, and have impeded her advance towards her destiny—predicted in my last report—as the centre and emporium of the commerce of the world. For that high position, she possesses more natural advantages and greater elements of augmenting wealth and business, than any other city.

Let us remove the obstructions which high tariffs have erected round her magnificent harbor. Let her have free scope to develop her transcendant natural advantages, and she must become the depot of universal commerce, where international balance-sheets will be adjusted, and assorted products and fabrics of all nations interchanged; the great regulator of prices current, and the barometer of the exchanges of the world. The time is approaching when a bill upon New York will bring a higher premium than a bill upon any other city, and when the tribute of millions of dollars, paid by us to other nations upon exchange, shall be paid by them to us, and flow into our own great commercial emporium—Whilst New York must contain a large population, as well as New Orleans, the principal depot of the mighty west, and many other cities, they will all be small indeed, compared with the masses of the people of the Union, who will go on augmenting in a corresponding ratio, still leaving an immense majority of the nation engaged in agricultural pursuits, and supplying with their products, not only our own markets, but those of other nations, in an ever-increasing ratio, by reciprocal exchanges under free-trade or low duties. Although it must gratify all our people that an American city should become the centre of universal commerce, the advantages will not be limited to that place; but all the people, and cities, and States of the Union, will feel the favorable effects of this great revolution. Every branch of our industry will be enlarged and invigorated; and foreign cities, having ceased to control our commerce or currency, will no longer sink at their pleasure, and with their revulsions, as heretofore, and as they now do, the price of our products. Other Atlantic cities may not be as great as New York, yet they will all be greater when the emporium of universal commerce shall be here, than they would have been with any foreign city occupying that commanding position. This destiny we can never accomplish, if commerce is restricted here; and our industry, instead of seeking for its products and fabrics the markets of more than a thousand millions of people, retires within our home market, confined to twenty-one millions of people, and surrenders without an effort the markets and commerce of the world. A liberal commercial policy is essential to the fulfilment of this great destiny of New York and of the Union; but, above and beyond all, the Union itself—the free-trade Union—its perpetuity and onward progress in area, wealth, and population, are necessary to the accomplishment of these grand results. Upon this point, sectional fanatics, few in number at home, and despots abroad concurring with them, may hope or menace; but the American Union is a moral and physical, a political and commercial necessity, and never can or will be dissolved. As well might we attempt to decompose the great element of nature which holds together the planets, suns, and systems of the universe, as hope to sever the links of mighty lakes and rivers, of ever-extending telegraphs, rail roads, and canals, of free trade, of intercourse, of interest, of love and affection, of the glories of the past, the present, and the future, which must forever bind together the American Union. Indeed, when we look upon the American revolution, the framing of our constitution, the addition of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Oregon—our ever-extending area, products, and population—our triumphs in war and peace—we must be blind to the past, and close our eyes upon the fulfilling realities of the future, if we cannot perceive and gratefully acknowledge that a higher than any earthly power still guards and directs our destiny, impels us onward, and has selected our great and happy country as a model and ultimate centre of attraction for all the nations of the world.

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the U. S., &c.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, December 24, 1847.

AGENCY.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining counties. Mr. R. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

JOSEPH MASON, Post's Buildings, corner of Hanover and Beaver streets, N. Y., is our agent, for receiving Advertisements in that city, for publication in the Journal. He will also receive subscribers for the same.

☞Mr. JAMES BURCH is our authorized agent to make collections due the "Journal" office in this town and county.

☞WASHINGTON COLLINS, Esq, is authorized to collect and give receipts for our paper in his neighborhood.

REMOVAL.

The "Journal" printing office has been removed to the second story of the building, in which it has heretofore been carried on. Entrance on Princess street, opposite the Bank of the State.

The Editor's office is now on Princess street, 2d door from the corner.

☞Entrance to printing office third door from the corner.

CHRISTMAS.—This festival which is annually celebrated as a day of rejoicing wherever the light of the Christian religion has penetrated, will occur to-morrow. May its return this year find all the friends of the Journal in the enjoyment of health, peace and happiness: and we have no objection that its enemies, if it has any, may have their share of the same blessings. We feel in too good a humor to wish any body ill.

CONGRESS.—In our paper, we have given a condensed account of the proceedings of Congress, so far as they have reached our office. We regret, exceedingly, that up to the present moment, (Thursday afternoon,) we have not received a Washington date later than Saturday night. This is peculiarly unpleasant just at this moment, as every eye is directed to the Halls of the National Legislature. The arrangement of the Mails plays the very deuce with the editorial fraternity.

It will be seen that already the great question of the day, the Mexican war, has been introduced both in the Senate and the House of Representatives. It has not, however, as yet, been debated. Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, we presume, will be the basis in the Senate, of a long, able, and important discussion. The resolutions introduced by Mr. Dickinson, of New York, will be read with pleasure by every Southern man, no matter to what party he may belong. They take a just, constitutional and States-right view of the policy of Congress in relation to the disposition of any territory which may be hereafter acquired by the United States.

REMAINS OF COL. L. D. WILSON.—We see from the Tarboro' Press of Saturday, that the Committee charged with the duty of superintending the bringing home the remains of the lamented WILSON for interment, have reported that they have completed their arrangements, and that the body may be expected to arrive about the 25th of January, when the funeral will take place.

MR. WALKER'S REPORT.—We finish in this week's paper, the publication of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. We do not intend, in the present short article, to attempt any thing like a review of this able document. To do so, would require columns of space.—We do, however, intend to call the attention of the reader to its important features, principally for the purpose of inducing every man to give to it, a careful and *industrious* perusal. We say unhesitatingly, that so far as our poor judgment goes, it is the ablest financial document which has hitherto emanated from the pen of an American Secretary. It demonstrates beyond even a reasonable doubt, in the first place, that a revenue tariff not only increases the general prosperity of the *whole* country, but that it also brings into the treasury of the United States a larger amount of revenue than its antagonist, the protective policy; and in the second place, it must convince every man that the Independent Treasury—a total divorce on the part of the Government from all Banks—not only affords the best means of carrying on the finances of the country, but also ensures the largest amount of prosperity to every branch of industry. But we earnestly trust that every man in North Carolina will read the document for himself. It is true it is long, and to some may be dry and devoid of interest. The freemen of this country, however, should feel themselves bound, by a high sense of their responsibilities, to make themselves acquainted with the science of government. They have to determine at the ballot box upon every question connected with the operations of our government; in a word, they are the sovereigns, the governors of the land; and surely they ought, so far as in their power, inform themselves, so that they may vote and act understandingly. We say then, that it is the duty of every voter in the U. S. to read carefully this report of Mr. Walker's. It abounds in facts, & sound logical arguments based upon those facts. Certainly every democrat should read it, and keep it by him for reference in all future time. Read it then, by all means, and if it does not amply repay the time and trouble expended, then never take our word again.

THE CAROLINA GAZETTE.—This is the name of a new Democratic paper started in this place by WM. J. YOPP, Editor and Proprietor, assisted in the Editorial department by Mr. JAMES I. BRYAN, the first number of which appeared upon Friday last. The Gazette is published every Friday morning, at $2 per annum, in advance. The number which we have seen, presents, in every respect, quite a neat appearance. We wish its proprietor all success.

MR. POLK'S VETO MESSAGE.—It will be recollected that at the close of the last session of the 29th Congress, a bill passed both Houses, known by the name of the River and Harbor Bill, making large appropriations for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors. We believe the Bill passed Congress upon the last day of the session, and Mr. Polk retained it, not feeling justified, according to his views of the constitution, in appending to it his signature. The President, as will be seen from the Congressional proceedings, communicated to the House of Representatives, where the Bill originated, on the 15th, a message, containing his reasons for vetoing it. This message we find at length in the Union of the 16th, but from its extreme length we cannot think of publishing it at present. We think that it is the ablest state paper which we have ever seen from the pen of Mr. Polk. It is one of the ablest and most conclusive arguments which we have ever read against the constitutionality and expediency of the carrying on works of Internal Improvement by the General Government.—Mr. Polk holds the true States' right doctrine upon this subject. We trust that we may be enabled in some future number of our paper to give the reader this able document.

MR. CALHOUN'S RESOLUTIONS.—In another place will be found the resolutions submitted by Mr. Calhoun in the Senate on the 15th instant. If we were unacquainted with Mr. Calhoun's views, and with his past exposition of these views, with regard to the Mexican war, we might be somewhat puzzled to make out what the Senator from South Carolina was driving at. We know, however, that Mr. Calhoun goes for a defensive line, and that, although opposed to the conquest of the whole of Mexico, he is opposed to the termination of the war without the acquisition of territory. Time will shew that, under cover of the resolutions alluded to, Mr. C. will advocate the taking up such a line as he thinks right and proper, and withdrawing all our troops from beyond that line. For this policy we do not go. It would keep us in a state of perpetual quasi warfare, and decide nothing.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.—As we intimated in our last, the Whig Speaker of the House of Representatives, who appoints the Standing Committees, has applied the guillotine to our distinguished representative, James J McKay, who for several years past has discharged, with signal ability and industry, the arduous and responsible duties of Chairman of that most important Committee. The present appointee, Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, is a man of rather brilliant than solid ability; entirely, we think, unfit for the very important position to which he has been elevated. Gen. McKay is a member of the Committee, but a majority being Whigs, of course his voice will not be heard. Time will demonstrate to the whole country that the removal of Gen. McKay from a situation for which his talents, experience, and industry so eminently qualified him, is a most unfortunate partizan move.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RE

GEN. SHIELDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—This distinguished soldier was presented to the Legislature of South Carolina on the 16th inst., upon which the Speaker welcomed him as the guest of the State, and invited him to a seat on the floor of the House. The reply of Gen. Shields was short, but exactly to the point.

He arrived in Charleston on Monday last, and was received by the Mayor and City authorities, as the guest of the City. A public dinner and ball have been given in his honor, by the citizens of the "Queen City of the South."

☞Thomas Miller, Esq., of Granville, has been appointed President of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, in place of Westly Hollister, Esq., resigned.

☞C. F. M. Garnett, Esq., who superintended the construction of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, has been appointed Engineer of the Columbia & Charlotte Rail Road.

☞We copy from the Columbia Telegraph, the following address of the President of the Greenville & Columbia Rail Road, to the Stockholders. We think that the remarks of Mr. O'Neall are peculiarly applicable to the situation of our own Road. The Wilmington & Manchester Road is in just precisely about the same situation with that of the Greenville Road. We ask the people of Wilmington to read this short article, and possibly it may suggest something in regard to our own Road:

To the Stockholders of the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road.—The failure, as I anticipated, to obtain Legislative aid for this great work, makes it necessary to enquire what is to be done. There is but one answer—"*Go ahead and do all which can be done.*" By so doing, public confidence will be secured, and the road ultimately builded. My continuance, *for a day*, as President, depends upon this.—Whenever the work is ordered to stop, I shall cease to be the head of this great enterprise. I have already more to do than I ought to have. Nothing ever induced the acceptance of the Presidency of your Road, *without money and without price*, but the hope that by so doing, I might contribute something to the good of my country. Nothing induced me to return *after the location of the road at Newberry*, but the fact manifest to my mind, and that of all my friends, that my retirement must greatly retard, and possibly prevent, the building of the Road. Under these circumstances, and after receiving the assurance that the work should go on, I have consented to remain, and *on the work will go.* Sixteen miles east of the Broad River, will be put under contract as soon as the survey of location is completed. The whole line of the Road will be put under contract to be graded as soon as the surveys of location be completed, *if the Stockholders will take the contracts.* They are entitled by the charter to work out half of their stock on the Road. It is hoped that even small stockholders will arrange themselves into companies so as to take sections, and thus have the benefit intended by the charter. The whole subscription, as it now stands, and available to us, will not exceed six hundred thousand dollars. This is not one third of the enterprise. Still with that sum, if stockholders will take the contracts, we can grade the entire Road, and complete thirty or forty miles. This done, we can mortgage the Road, and finish as much more. When this is done, can it be that our fellow-citizens of Charleston, Columbia, Richland, Fairfield, Newberry, Abeville, Laurens, Anderson, Pickens, *and last and not least, Greenville*, will stand by and not help more, much more than they have done? Let every man come to the rescue, do as I have done, *sacrifice previous predilections* on the altar of the common good, and then we can build the Road, whether *the Legislature will or will not help us? Let us help ourselves.*

JOHN BELTON O'NEALL,
President of the G. & C. R. R.

Columbia, Dec. 20, 1847.

A WARNING.—Some days since, Dr. Wainwright, a celebrated Physician of New York, received from a friend in Alabama a number of rare plants, the product of that section of the Union, together with a rattle snake some six feet long. On the evening of the day on which the Doctor received the packages, he carried the box containing the reptile to the bar-room of the Broadway House, and knocked off the lid, for the purpose of exhibiting the animal to some of his friends. The snake appeared torpid during the time it lay coiled upon the floor, and was teased with a stick for the purpose of making it rattle. Dr. Wainwright was so inconsiderate as to attempt to replace it in the box with his naked hands, when, without almost any premonitory warning, it struck him on the finger. Despite the best medical aid, he died that night in the most extreme agony. What a warning to the inconsiderate.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Since our last paper we have received some intelligence from Mexico, but not of a very important character. Indeed, we do not calculate upon any important movements in that quarter just now. We are looking more anxiously to Washington City for the action of our own Congress upon the Mexican war question, than to Mexico.

We find in the New Orleans papers of a recent date, some late items from the city of Mexico, and also from Queretaro, the present seat of the Mexican government.

The following order will shew the reader that Gen. Scott is taking steps to make the Mexican people feel the burdens of the war more sensitively than heretofore:—

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 358.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Mexico, Nov'r 25, 1847.

Under instructions from the Government at home, requiring that this army shall, as soon as practicable, begin to raise within the country it occupies, the means in whole or in great part, of maintaining the expenses of the occupation until the Federal Government of Mexico shall submit terms of peace which the United States may honorably accept, it is ordered that no uncoined bullion, bars or ingots, either of gold or silver, shall be shipped from any port of Mexico, until the further orders of the Government at home shall be made known on the subject, so as to give time for said Government to fix the rate of export duty on such bullion, and perhaps a small duty on gold and silver coin.

As the beginning of the change of system intimated above, all rents for houses or quarters occupied by officers or troops of the army, in any city or village in Mexico, will cease as soon as contracts may permit, and absolutely, from and after the end of this month, wherever this order shall be received in time, and in future necessary quarters both for officers and troops, where the public buildings are insufficient, will first be demanded, as required, of the civil authorities of the several places occupied by the troops, so as to equalize the inconvenience imposed upon the inhabitants, and diminish the same as much as possible.

If the authorities fail to put the troops promptly in possession of such quarters, then the commanding officer, in every such case, following out the same principle of giving the least distress practicable to the unoffending inhabitants, will cause the necessary buildings to be occupied.

Subsistence, forage, and other necessaries for the army, will be purchased and paid for as heretofore; and the injunctions and penalties of the *martial law* order, dated February 19, 1847, originally published at Tampico, and re-published several times since, with additions, will, as from the first, be strictly enforced, as also, in general, all the obligations of good morals and the most exact discipline.

By command of Maj. Gen. SCOTT:
H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

On the 11th ultimo, Senor Anaya was elected Provisional President of Mexico. This is said to be a good omen for peace, inasmuch as Anaya is said to be a peace man. We have read his inaugural address to the Mexican Congress, but can find nothing in it which would seem to indicate that he is for peace measures.

Some skirmishing had taken place with bands of guerrillas.

There was a floating rumor that Gen. Scott had arrested Gens. Pillow and Worth, and Col. Duncan, but we do not give any credence to the report.

STILL LATER.

From the N. O. Picayune, Dec. 17.

FROM TAMPICO.—By the steamship Ohio we received the following orders of Col. Gates, which will greatly promote our trade with the interior:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TAMPICO,
November 29, 1847.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Tampico and the inhabitants of this department, that orders have been issued to the troops stationed at Altamira to use their best efforts to protect all traders, whether English, Spanish, French, German or Mexican, in their movements to and from Tampico; that escorts will be ordered to attend any considerable party going into or coming from the interior with property of all kinds. And that similar orders will be given to all officers going on command from this place, to protect and assist the traders going to or coming from other parts of the country.

As the *guerilleros* or armed enemies are employed by orders to rob all persons who may be engaged in the lawful purpose of trading with the inhabitants of this town, instructions have been given to all officers of the United States army and navy, within this department, to take or kill each and every person of that character found by them so employed against the peace and welfare of the community.

By order of Col. WM. GATES:
F. B. NIMOCKS, A. A. A. General.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

Wednesday, Dec. 15.

SENATE.—The Vice President laid before the Senate the report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for the year ending in October, 1847, which was ordered to be printed.

A number of petitions relating to private claims, were presented to the Senate by various members.

Mr. Miller asked and obtained leave to bring in a joint resolution, authorizing the erection of a monument to George Washington, on the Public Grounds, in the city of Washington; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Calhoun submitted the following resolutions on the subject of the Mexican war; which, on his own motion, were ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That to conquer Mexico, and to hold it either as a province or to incorporate it in the Union, would be inconsistent with the avowed object for which the war has been prosecuted; a departure from the settled policy of the government; in conflict with its character and genius; and in the end subversive of our free and popular institutrons.

Resolved,-That no line of policy in the further prosecution of the war should be adopted which may lead to consequences so disastrous.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Dickinson, of New York:

Resolved, That, in organizing a Territorial government for territories belonging to the U. States, the principles of self-government upon which our federative system rests will be best promoted, the true spirit and meaning of the constitution be observed, and the confederacy strengthened, by leaving all questions concerning the domestic policy therein to the legislatures chosen by the people thereof.

Resolved, That true policy requires the government of the United States to strengthen its political and commercial relations upon this continent, by the annexation of such contiguous territory as may conduce to that end, and can be justly obtained; and that, neither in such acquisition nor in the territorial organization thereof, can any conditions be constitutionally imposed, or institutions be provided for or established, inconsistent with the right of the people thereof to form a free sovereign State, with the powers and privileges of the original members of the confederacy.

Their consideration was postponed for the present, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the early part of the session, the House was engaged in discussing Mr. Vinton's resolution about the appointment of a special "Committee on commerce among the States." The subject was discussed by Messrs. Vinton, Rhett, C. B. Smith, Root, Bedinger, and others.

A message was received from the President, communicating to that body Mr. Polk's reasons for vetoing the River and Harbor Bill, passed at the last session of Congress; in discussing which, the House was then engaged for some time.

Mr. I. E. Holmes, of South Carolina, introduced a preamble and resolutions on the subject of the Mexican war, the amount of which are, That the U. S. re-cede to the republic of Mexico, all our conquests beyond the Rio Grande, upon condition that Mexico will conclude a treaty of peace with us, establishing trade and commerce upon the same basis between the two republics, that it now stands between the States of this Union.

Objection being made, they were not entertained, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 16.

SENATE.—The credentials of Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, were presented to the Senate by Mr. Mangum.

A communication was laid before the Senate by the Vice President, upon the subject of the route to California.

Several matters of no general interest were then transacted, when

Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, brought to the notice of the Senate, the death of the Hon. Jesse Speight, who died a member of that body. Mr. Foote's address was touching and eloquent, and at its close, the usual resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Botts, of Virginia, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, authorizing the Postmaster General to renew the engagement with the Washington, Richmond and Petersburg Rail Roads, for the conveyance of the great Northern and Southern Mail.

The Speaker decided that it could not then be considered.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the President's Message, vetoing the River and Harbor Bill of the last session, the immediate question perding being on a motion to refer the said message to the Committee on commerce.

Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, then addressed the House at considerable length, in opposition to some of the views contained in the President's veto message. Mr. P. insisted, that although the power to clear out the great navigable waters of the country was not delegated to Congress in express language in the constitution, that still it was impliedly conveyed. He was proceeding to illustrate the subject when a message was received from the Senate, announcing the action of that body upon the death of the Hon. Jesse Speight.

Mr. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, rose and paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Mr. Speight; and when he ceased speaking, the customary resolutions were adopted by the House.

A number of petitions were to-day presented to the House, but none of them relating to matters of general interest.

The House then adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 17.

The SENATE did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. J. R. Ingersoll asked leave to report a Bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, giving to the Supreme Court of the U. S. jurisdiction over cases decided in the Territorial Courts of the now State of Iowa, which, on the suggestion of Mr. McClelland, was postponed 'till to-morrow.

The Bill was read twice and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Pettit made a personal explanation with regard to the report of his remarks, published in the "Union," and also with regard to an editorial in the same paper.

Mr. Botts again asked leave and obtained it, to introduce a joint resolution, authorizing the Postmaster General to renew the contract with the Washington, Richmond, and Petersburg Rail Roads, for the transportation of the great Mail; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Routes.

Mr. Mead, of Virginia, brought to the notice of the House, the death of Hon. George C. Dromgoole, of that State, which he did in a most beautiful and touching manner. The usual resolutions were passed, and the House adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 18.

The SENATE did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House was engaged during the whole of its session, in the discussion of the special order, the rules for the government of the House, during the present Congress.

The debate turned chiefly upon the "hour" rule, adopted at the 27th Congress. It was urged by some, that the rule, confining members to an hour's speech, should be repealed, inasmuch as it did not facilitate the business of the House; and in the second place, because an hour was frequently too short a period in which to deliver a man's views upon an important question. On the other hand, it was argued that an hour was long enough for any man to speak upon any one subject; that a longer period would only be occupied not in speaking to the question under debate, but in talking for "Buncombe." After a long debate, the House adopted a rule, providing that no member, either in the House or in Committee of the Whole should occupy more than one and one-half hour; but that a member who reported a Bill from a Committee, should have the right of opening and closing the debate.—Some other slight amendments were adopted, when the rules of the last Congress, (with the amendments adopted this day) were adopted as the rules of the present Congress.

No other business of importance coming up, the House adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees of both Houses of Congress were appointed on the 13th inst. We do not deem it necessary to give them in detail. Below we give the names of the Chairmen of the most important Committees:—

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate proceeded to elect Chairmen of the several Standing Committees—which resulted as follows:

Foreign Relations—Mr. Sevier.
Finance—Mr. Atherton.
Commerce—Mr. Dix.
Manufactures—Mr. Dickinson.
Agriculture—Mr. Sturgeon.
Military Affairs—Mr. Cass.
Militia—Mr. Rusk.
Naval Affairs—Mr. Fairfield.
Public Lands—Mr. Breese.
Private Land Claims—Mr. Yulee.
Indian Affairs—Mr. Atchison.
Claims—Mr. Mason.
Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Bright.
Judiciary—Mr. Ashley.
The Post Office and P. Roads—Mr. Niles.
Roads and Canals—Mr. Hannegan.
Pensions—Mr. Johnson, of La.
District of Columbia—Mr. Cameron.
Patents and the P. Office—Mr. Westcott.
Retrenchment—Mr. Turney.
Territories—Mr. Douglass.
Public Buildings—Mr. Hunter.
Contingent Expenses—Mr. Felch.
Printing—Mr. Bradbury.
Engrossed Bills—Mr. Downs.
Enrolled Bills—Mr. Rusk.
Joint Com. on the Library—Mr. Pearce.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The various Standing Committees were this morning announced. The Chairmen of the most important of them are as follows, viz:—

Mr. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, of the Committee of Elections.
Mr. R. T. Vinton, of Ohio, of the Ways and Means.
Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, of Claims.
Mr. W. Hunt, of New York, of Commerce.
Mr. Collamar, of Vermont, of Public Lands.
Mr. Goggin, of Virginia, of Post Office and Post Roads.
Mr. J. G. Chapman, of Maryland, of District of Columbia, and the other members of the same Committee, are:—Messrs. Tallmadge, McDowell, Barrow, Ficklin, Henry, Sims, Edwards, and B. B. Thurston.
Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, of Penn., of the Judiciary.
Mr. King, of Massachusetts, of Revolutionary Claims.
Mr. Gayle, of Alabama, of Private Land Claims.
Mr. Stewart, of Penn., of Manufactures.
Mr. Hugh White, of New York, of Agriculture.
Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, of Indian Affairs.
Mr. Botts, of Virginia, of Military Affairs.
Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, of Militia.
Mr. T. B. King, of Georgia, of Naval Affairs.
Mr. T. Smith, of Connecticut, of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. C. B. Smith, of Indiana, of Territories.
Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, of Roads and Canals.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE FAIR.—The Fair advertised by the Ladies of the Episcopal Church for the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday of this week, is postponed to the evenings of Monday and Tuesday next, the 27th and 28th inst.

Chronicle, of last Wednesday.

For the Journal.

MR. FULTON—There appeared in the Commercial of this morning, a notice of the proceedings of "A Town Meeting" for the purpose of nominating Commissioners for our Town for the ensuing year. The object of this communication is to call the attention of the public to the ticket named by the meeting above alluded to. The present incumbents are again in nomination—the meeting was small and entirely select. We do not particularly object to the ticket on account of the respectability and standing of the gentlemen in this community, but we seriously object and demur at the manner in which the said Commissioners have acted during their administration, for the past year or more—particularly with their conduct during a recent meeting held at the Masonic Hall, relative to the building of the new Market House. It is a fair presumption, that when men are appointed by their fellow-citizens to offices of trust and responsibility, that men of moral worth and weight of character should be selected. The presumption is conclusive; but when we find men so *selected*, so far forgetful of every generous and liberal feeling that *should* belong to a *gentleman*, it is time for plain citizens to look about, and try and find some honest men to govern their town affairs. There are men to be found in Wilmington who are legally qualified, that would have no objection to serving on the Commissioners' Ticket. I will append a list of their names. I wish the public to look into the matter.

December 23, 1847. A CITIZEN.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

EDWD. B. DUDLEY, JOHN DAWSON,
J. G WRIGHT, B. FLANNER,
GEO. W. DAVIS, JOHN A. TAYLOR,
JAMES T. MILLER.

MR. EDITOR:—Please oblige us by inserting in the Journal, the following ticket for Commissioners of the town of Wilmington.

MANY VOTERS.

COL. JOHN McRAE, ISAAC NORTHROP,
JNO. D. BELLAMY, J. D. GARDNER,
GEORGE DAVIS, B. FLANNER,
S. P. POLLEY.

MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

HEAD QUARTERS N. C. REG. VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Buena Vista,
November 7th, 1847.

Dear Journal: I was sorry to see in some of the newspapers from our State, (which the last mail brought us,) false statements in relation to the unfortunate occurrence which happened to our Regiment on the night of the 15th August last. However, I was not much surprised, as I presume most of the false statements originated from the General Order that was published to our Regiment when those two officers were dishonorably discharged, implicating the Company Officers also, saying that the stigma occasioned by the unfortunate occurrence of the 15th, must rest on the Company Officers; and also insinuating that there was mutiny among the men and officers of our Regiment. Now, it is my determination to give you a full, plain, and unvarnished statement of the circumstances connected with this matter, just as they happened, and then you can judge for yourself if there was any mutiny among the officers and soldiers of our Regiment, and where the stigma of this unfortunate circumstance ought to rest. I do not write this for publication, but for your own benefit—for I wish you to understand every thing in relation to the matter; however, you may make extracts from this if you choose.

The Commander of our Regiment, from the time he landed in Mexico up to the memorable night of the 15th August, by his rigid course of discipline towards the men, and his cruel and tyrannical treatment towards his officers, became unpopular with a majority of the officers—but the men still observed towards the Colonel that respect and subordination which was due him as their Commander. This respect and subordination was impressed upon their minds by the Company Officers, for even when they would be struck with a sword, or otherwise abused by their Commander, which frequently happened, the Company Officers would soothe them, by telling them that the Colonel used all alike, both men and officers, and they must try and bear with his treatment as well as they could—that the Colonel would change his course soon, and we would have better times in the Regiment; but unfortunately, the *seeming change* came too late. There was no chance of getting the men's aggrievances redressed at Gen. Wool's head quarters, for that had been frequently tried. A dark cloud of melancholy gloom seemed to hover over the minds of our poor heartless and spirit-stricken volunteers. No merry laugh was heard to make the welkin ring, or song to cheer the drowsy mind, in our camp, while at Buena Vista. Thus things went on until the 14th of August. Early in the morning, the Colonel rushed out in the Company streets, as was his wont, (for by-the-by the Company Officers had but little more to do with their Companies than you have, for the Colonel monopolized the whole Regiment in attending to the petty duties,) and because some of the men were not out soon enough to roll-call, he swore he would have a wooden horse made to punish the men, and went forthwith to Col. Fagg's tent, and ordered him to have the horse made that day. Sure enough, as Capt. Tobin says in his facetious letter to the N. O. Delta, "The horse was brought forth and enstalled near Col. Paine's tent." The Virginians and Mississippians having heard of the horse, came down that evening, about 50 or 60 in number, to see him. They had some fun over him, and, as they went off, one of them caught him by the tail, and the wooden horse fell down. Col. Fagg, in the interim, called out a guard, but before the guard could assemble, the men were in their quarters, and every thing was quiet. So ended the 14th of August, but the worst yet has to come. Next day passed off quietly until night. It was reported by some one, probably "Drummer Stubbs," that a body of men was in the rear of the Colonel's and Lieut. Colonel's tents, coming, as was supposed, for the capture of the Colonel's horse. The Colonel immediately called out a guard from Company K, being the Company before his tent. Some of the men refused to go, saying that they did not come to Mexico to guard wooden horses. The Colonel went into the Company with sword drawn, and swore he would cut down the first man who refused to come. Several went, and several were sent to the provost guard. The Company was afterwards called out to the rear of the Colonel's tent, and the roll called, and afterwards sent to their quarters. (Now you must know that the men of Company K had not, at that time, been broke into the service, for Col. Fagg had only got to Buena Vista a few weeks before, and the men had not been drilled scarcely any, and if they were a little refractory, it is nothing more than would be expected on such an occasion. Here, then, is where they get all the mutiny connected with this matter.) But to continue—the above happened about 8 o'clock at night, and in a few minutes it was reported that some one in the rear of the encampment was throwing stones at the Colonel's tent. He (the Colonel) ordered Lieut. Singeltary to go and bring to his tent twenty men, for the purpose, I suppose, of guarding it. The Colonel then started off in the direction of Col. Fagg's tent, who was sick at the time, and in the second street from him he discovered five or six men standing in the Company Officers street conversing, as I afterwards understood, about this disturbance in Company K, about guarding the wooden horse. The Colonel hailed them and told them to stop, but they ran off in the direction of their quarters, and he fired his pistol when they were about twenty yards off, the ball from the pistol passing through Bradley, of Company A, N. C. Vols., and lodged in the hand of a Virginian. This happened about 9 o'clock. About five minutes after the Colonel sent Lieut. Singeltary after the men spoken of above. As soon as the Colonel discharged his pistol, he shouted out at the top of his voice in these words—"Turn out, turn out the whole Regiment." The Company Officers came running out from their quarters, and I never saw Companies formed more promptly; the Officers standing at the head of their Companies awaiting orders—the Companies remained formed about half an hour, when they received orders to return to their quarters. As the Adjutant went down the lines communicating the order to the Companies to stand in readiness, Lieut. Singeltary had the guard out which the Colonel had called for; he asked the Adjutant if the Colonel wanted the guard: the Adjutant said he presumed not. About this time Gens. Wool and Cushing came over, and, after some consultation, it is said, approved of the course of Col. Paine. A chain of sentinels was placed between the North Carolina and Virginia encampments, and thus the scene of the night of the 15th August closed. The next morning the Company Officers, believing that our Regiment had been disgraced by the circumstance above alluded to, respectfully addressed a note to the Colonel, requesting him to resign, "believing it to be for the good and quiet of the Regiment." The Colonel took the note to Gen. Wool, (the note was not sent by a private soldier as reported in the Register, but it was taken to the Adjutant's office, and his clerk carried it to the Colonel.) Nothing was said about the note that day (being the 16th) until evening, when it was read out on dress parade, that Lieuts. Pender and Singeltary were dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States. This note to Col. Paine to resign, recollect, was signed by all the Company Officers *but one*. After this General Order had been read to the Regiment, (referred to on the first page,) the Company Officers, knowing that they were basely implicated and accused of what they were not guilty, determined to resign! So on the morning of the 17th, *we* handed in our resignations. I think there were seventeen or eighteen of us. The resignations were sent to Gen. Cushing by Col. Paine without any comment, and the General addressed a note to myself and two other officers that evening (being previously acquainted with me) to come over to his quarters. We went over to see Gen. Cushing as requested. The General told us he wished us to take back our resignations—that Gen'l Wool would probably discharge us as he had done Pender and Singeltary, or accept of our resignations, and make any remark on them which he pleased. We told him that we had been unjustly implicated in that General Order, and shamefully accused of what we were not guilty—that we had performed our duty promptly on that occasion. The General said it would probably break up our Regiment if we persisted, and if we would withdraw our resignations a week or two, that he would see that we should be honorably discharged from the service if we desired it. After some time we concluded it best to withdraw our resignations. Now we did not exhibit that contrition, and beg to get our resignations back, as is told by some of the letter-writers, which is false; for I was an eye-witness of these facts, and they are as I have narrated them above. The next day, the 18th, our Regiment was ordered here, four miles from Buena Vista, our former encampment, and we have been getting on *tolerably* well since.

Now, sir, tell me where is the mutiny in the North Carolina camp? If there was any mutiny, was it among the officers and men? This charge of mutiny we can prove to be false by the officers of the line attached to our Regiment. Aye, farther, by all the Officers of the Regiment, except, probably, a few, who are too insignificant to be called men. If there was any mutiny, it ought to have been placed upon the heads of the Virginians, who came down into our camp and caused one of our men to get killed. But the wooden horse seemed to be the "first great cause." If that horse had never been erected, this difficulty never would have taken place; and such a piece of furniture, I think, was entirely uncalled for—for a more obedient and subordinate set of men have never yet come from the States, than the North Carolina Volunteers. I could say much more, but I will desist for the present. Truly yours, "AMICUS."

MARRIED.

At Topsail Sound, on the 11th instant, by M. Campbell, Esq., Mr. John Sears, to Mrs. L. Newton.

At Chapel Hill, on the 8th inst., at the residence of Judge Battle, by the Rev. Professor Green, Mr. Charles Phillips, to Miss Laura C. Battle.

DIED.

In Duplin county, on the 12th inst., of consumption, Mr. John Heath, in the 64th year of his age. Our departed brother, for the last 16 years of his life, had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and his life and manners greatly corresponded with his profession. When in his last illness, he seemed to manifest an usual degree of Christian fortitude, fully believing that he who had guarded him through the heedless paths of youth, and comforted him in the gloomy hours of old age, would finally carry him through the trying hour of death. In this way he anxiously awaited the moment when his spirit should be freed from its tenement of clay, and be carried home to the bright mansions of unclouded glory, where, high in the vaults of Heaven, he can sing the praises of his Redeemer forever. His spirit is emancipated from the heavy shackles of mortality, and enabled, by grace divine, to dwell in the company of just men made perfect. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."—*Com.*

Near Fayetteville, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Sarah Davis, in the 75th year of her age.

In Chatham county, on the 17th ult, Isaiah Burnett, in the 72d year of his age.

Mr. William Thompson, one of the most worthy citizens of this county, died at his residence on Sunday night last. Mr. T. was a native of North Carolina, but had been a resident of Florida for many years past. Leon county had no better citizen—an upright, conscientious, and kind-hearted man, loved and respected by all who knew him. He expired in peace with his God—professing his entire resignation to the divine will, and his readiness to depart. His disconsolate widow and relatives have the public sympathy in this severe bereavement.—*Tallahassa Floridian.*

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 17—Brig Emma, Dickinson, Charleston, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Brig Forest, Caton, Havana, to DeRosset, Brown & Co
Br. Schr. George B. Mathews, Roberts, Nassau, N. P., to G. W. Davis.
19th.—Brig Belle, Myers, New York, to G. W. Davis.
Schr. Elouise, Robinson, New York, to E. J. Lutterloh.
Schr. Charles P Brown, Doughty, Charleston, to G. W. Davis.
Schr. Marion, Johnson, Little River, to G. W. Davis.
22—Brig Levant, Mann, Cardenas, to C. W. Davis.
Sloop Gleaner, Uptegrove, Shallotte, to do.
23—Schr. L. P. Smith, Youngs, New York, to R. W. Brown. As she was beating up the river on Tuesday morning last, she went beyond the channel, there being a thick fog, and grounded on the mud, about 5 miles below town, where she remained until this morning.
Schr. J. K. F. Afansfield, Lawrence, from Charleston, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

CLEARED.

Dec. 17th.—Brig Mississippi, Snow, Havana, by J. Hathaway & Son.
Brig David Daniel, Collet, N Bedford, by G. W. Davis.
Schr. G W. Davis Briggs, New York, do.
Schr. Old Zack, Milldrum, Mobile, do.
19th.—Brig Juniata, Morton, Barbadoes, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
20th.—Brig Emeline, Loring, Boston, by G. W. Davis.
21.—Br Brig Hiram, Crosby, Trinidad, by G W. Davis.
22—Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, by John Banks.
23d.—Br. Schr. Pivot, Lewis, St. Kitts, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Steamer Wm. B. Meares, McRae, Fayetteville, by J. & W. L. McGary.

TO CLEAR TO-DAY—Dec. 24.

Brig Samuel Potter, Douglass, for Baltimore, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr. Athelia, Purnell, for New York, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

☞THE LADIES OF THE EPISCOPAL Church, design holding a Fair, for the sale of articles of their own manufacture, at Society Hall, on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, December 27th and 28th. Various kinds of refreshments will also be offered.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	$ 11½	a	$ 12½
Middlings,	10	a	
Shoulders,	8½	a	9
Hog round,	9½	a	10
Western,	7	a	8½
BEANS—Per bushel—White,		a	
BEESWAX—Per pound.	22	a	25
BUTTER—Per pound,	18	a	22
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	13 00	a	14 —
Do Prime,	9 00	a	12 00
CORN—Per bushel,	65	a	70
Meal,	80	a	85
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	8	a	8½
St. Domingo,	7	a	7½
Laguyra,	8	a	8½
Cuba,	7½	a	8
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	15
Sperm,	33	a	36
Adamantine,	26	a	28
FEATHERS—Per pound,	30	a	33
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 00	a	7 50
Fayetteville,	5 50	a	6 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	70	a	85
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—per pound, N. C.	12	a	12½
Western,		a	
LIME—Thomaston—Per barrel	70	a	75
LUMBER—Ritter—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,		a	9 00
Wide, do.	6 50	a	7 00
Scantling,		a	6 00
Timber, Mill,	3 00	a	7 25
Shipping Timber,	8 50	a	9 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	23	a	24
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	12 —	a	13 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	&	—
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 20	a	2 25
Virgin Dip,	2 20	a	2 25
Hard—			1 35
Tar,	1 50	a	1 60
Pitch,	90	a	95
Rosin—No. 1,	1 —	a	
No. 2,	60	a	70
No. 3,	50	a	60
Spirits Turpentine,	30	a	
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1 14
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	85	a	1 00
Black Eye,	75	a	80
Cow,	75	a	80
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	16 50	a	17 00
Prime,	13 50	a	13 50
Fresh,	6 50	a	7 25
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 50	a	3 75
Rough—Per bushel,		a	
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	22	a	25
Liverpool—sack,	1 45	a	1 50
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	5
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	2 00	a	2 75
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	33	a	34
Gin,	35	a	37½
Whiskey,	30	a	32
Apple Brandy,	40	a	42
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough	12 —	a	16 —
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	14 —	a	15 —
Dressed,	16 00	a	18 —
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New-Orleans, none		a	
Porto Rico,	6½	a	7
St. Croix,	6	a	6½
Loaf,	11	a	13
TALLOW—Per pound,	8	a	10
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,		a	3 00
Malaga,	—	a	—

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	25	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Rice, per hundred lbs., gross,	15	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	1 00	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$4 50	a	—
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	25	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	40	a	—
Tar, per bbl.,	25	a	
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	—	a	—
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	50
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl,	60	a	65
Lumber, per M.,	9 00	a	10 00

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1 per cent.
" " " New York, " 1 " "
" " " Boston, " 1 " "

WILMINGTON MARKET—Dec. 23.

BACON—Remains without change, with but a trifling stock on the market.

CORN—This article has become quite scarce, and sells from store, in lots to suit, at 65 and 70 cts. per bushel. *Meal* is likewise scarce, and commands our highest figure.

FLOUR—The supply of Canal and Fayetteville Flour is small. See quotations for last sales.

PORK—Northern Prime Pork has receded to $13 a $13 50. Fresh Pork begins to come in in small lots Sales this morning at $6 50 a $7 per hundred pounds.

PEAS—Sales of Ground Peas this morning at 95c. per bushel. We quote at 85 c. to $1 per bushel, according to quality.

NAVAL STORES—Receipts of Turpentine have not been large, and prices have maintained much firmness since our report of this day week. The sales up to noon to-day, reach something about 3800 bbls., all of which has been taken at prices varying from $2 20 to $2 25, for soft, and $1 35 for hard, closing at the latter price with an upward tendency. *Spirits Turpentine.*—Sales to the extent of 300 or 400 bbls. since last Thursday, at 30c. per gallon. *Tar.*—Sales of about 550 bbls. at $1 50, and about 100 bbls. to-day at $1 60.

SHINGLES—Have been selling during the week from $2 25 to $3; and closing to-day with a heavy market at $2 a $2 75.

STAVES—Sales of 10,000 Ash barrel Staves at $10 per M.; and sales of Red Oak Hhds., rough, at $14 a $15; dressed, $16 to $18, during the week. The market not settled.

TIMBER

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL Term of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of Causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in January next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, in such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not required to attend. By order.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clerk.*
Per L. H. MARSTELLER, *Dep'ty Clerk*
Nov 12, 1847—[9-11t

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that State's Day, for the trial of ordinary Misdemeanors in the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, has been changed from Thursday to Monday. Parties and witnesses interested will please take due notice thereof. By order.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clerk.*
Per L. H. MARSTELLER, *Dep'ty Clerk.*
Nov 12, 1847—[9-11t

Classical and Mathematical Teacher.

A GRADUATE of a European College, who has taught several years in this country, wishes a situation as Teacher in a Classical School, or in a private family. He is competent to teach the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and Italian languages, together with Mathematics, and the branches of an English education. A situation in a private family, residing in a healthy section of country, would be preferred. His testimonials of character and qualifications, independent of personal examination, are open for the inspection of all wishing to employ him.

SALARY—$500 a year, with board, &c.

Address "F. J. C.," care of "CHAS. DUFFY, Esq., M. D., Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.
Nov'r 5, 1847—8-2m

NOTICE.

THE following Resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company on the 9th instant, and ordered to be printed—viz:

"*Resolved*, That the usefulness and efficiency of our Machine-Shops require that the operations in them be confined to the Company's work alone—and that notice be given to the public that no Jobs will be received into the Shops after the 1st January next."

JAMES S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*
October 22, 1847.—[6tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of

S. & D. TELLER.

All those in debt to D. Teller will please call and settle, either by cash or note, and those who have any claims, will hand in their bills for payment as soon as possible.

S. & D. TELLER.

A BETTER CHANCE THAN EVER.

We have now on hand a large and well selected Stock of Dry Goods and Clothing, which will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and judge for yourselves. S. & D. TELLER.
Oct. 1, 1847—[3-tf

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,

FIRST DOOR IN R. W. BROWN'S NEW BUILDINGS, ON FRONT STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Superfine Bed Blankets;
Pilot and Beaver do.	Negro do
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	Horse do
Blue, black and gray Fattinetts,	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	Table & bird eye Diapers;
Linseys and Kerseys,	8-4 brown damask do
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings,	8-4 damask Table Cloth;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Bleach'd & br'n Shirting;
White, Red, and Yellow Flannel, a large supply,	30, 32, and 34 Scotch Ginghams;
9 dozen Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;	Umbrellas;
Carpeting, a large supply;	A large supply of Looking Glasses;
Irish Linen & Lawns;	Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain black Silk;	Muslin Skirts;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;	Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Plaid Tarton's do	Colored silk do
Cashmere de Cosse;	Silk and thread Buttons,
do de Lane;	for Ladies dresses;
Muslin de Lane;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
Bombazine, large supply;	Linen Cambric Hdkfs;
French Robes;	Swiss Mull and Book Muslin;
do Habbits;	Plaid & striped do
do Collars;	Jaconet and Cambric;
Worked Fronts;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves;
Plain and plaid Alpaccas;	do do silk do
Silk Warp do	Ladies superfine Cashmere Hose;
Large silk Shawls;	do bl'k worsted do;
Superfine Thibet do;	Children's worsted boots;
Large Woolen Nett do;	Bl'k, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
Small do do do;	Misses' colored do;
Large waffle do;	Black & white English silk Hose;
Black Merino do;	do raw do
Ladies Hood-;	
Childrens' do;	
Fancy fall and winter prints;	

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices*.

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., October 1, 1847—3-y

$25 Reward.

THE subscribers hereby inform the public that their Negroes, employed in the Turpentine business in Brunswick County, are in the habit of going down to Beaufort County, under the pretence of having been sent by their owners. They generally dress up in their best clothes when they thus leave, and from the plausible stories they tell to the people who reside on the Road, the Negroes are not apprehended. This is to place all persons on their guard against such impositions. We never permit our Negroes to leave home on any terms, without a written pass.

We will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to either of us, or for the confinement in Jail, of any Negro belonging to us, that may be found out of Brunswick County without a pass.

JAMES R. GRIST,
JAS. H. PRITCHETT.
Brunswick County, Sept 24, '47—2-t1stJ

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST received,

Men's fine calf stitched Boots,
" " " Peg do.
" Kip Bregans, best quality,
Boys' do do
do Goat do
Men's calf do
Large lot Walking leather Shoes,
200 pair Ladies' fine Kid ties and Slips,
200 " " " " Buskins,
50 " " ½ Gaiters,
Misses' leather Shoes,
do Morocco do
Variety of Children Shoes.

The subscriber will be receiving Boots and Shoes every week from the best Northern Manufacturers, also Boots and Shoes, made to measure as usual and repairing done in the neatest style.

CHARLES GRAY.
At Punderford old Stand.
Sept 17, 1847 1-tf.

WANTED, *immediately*, a Teacher for School district No. 3 in the county of New Hanover. No one will be employed who cannot exhibit a certificate of qualifications from the Board of Examination. Application may be made to either of the Committee for said district No. 3. [Oct. 29]

LIFE INSURANCE!

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

Life Assurance Society of London.

"*A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow.*"

[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]

Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000!

Beside a reserved fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.

Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise,) or otherwise.

The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street)—*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq; Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq; Samuel M Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq.; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Acountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners. New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D, 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D. 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., *daily*. Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel—Wm. Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall-st.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't. for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.

☞The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.

DeROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.
Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his country friends and customers, that he has on hand, a well selected stock of Dry Goods, St. Domingo, Laguyra and Rio Coffee, Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Flour, Hollow Ware, Cutlery, &c.

He would further say to those who have Bacon, Corn, Meal, Peas, &c., for this market, that he has ample store room, and will be pleased to receive and dispose of their produce on commission.

Liberal cash advances will be made on all consignments. E. PETERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 19th, '47.—[10-4m

Notice to Dealers in TURPENTINE & TAR.

WILMINGTON June 1, 1847.

THE undersigned, purchasers and dealers in Naval Stores in this place, with a view to adopt some general regulations which seem to them to be founded in justice, and more in accordance with the customs of other markets, have agreed to establish for their future government, the following

REGULATIONS.

That as no good reason is apparent to them for changing the size and weight of barrels of Turpentine, and it would perhaps be productive of inconvenience to the makers, it will be purchased as heretofore, the gross weight of the barrel to be 320 lbs., or 260 lbs. net; the turpentine to be delivered on the yard for inspection at the expense of the seller; and as there has been in many cases, an unjust inequality, in fixing upon the amount of Extra, and whereas the law prescribes what the order of turpentine shall be, when exposed for sale, without proscribing any remedy in case it is not in said order, we therefore agree that hereafter a deduction shall be made under the denomination of extra cooperage as follows; For scuttling, packing &c., one cent per barrel, for the first two hoops that may be lacking short of twelve as prescribed by law, one cent each, and for each hoop less than ten that may be short, two cents each, also what other labor may be necessary to put it in the order the law prescribes to be adjudged by the Inspectors, together with the usual dedutions for unmurchantable barrels exceeding the number taken to pack. Purchases made at the Rail Road Depot will be subject to a deduction of two cents per bbl. drayage, thereby placing the sellers per Rail Road on a footing with those by water. These regulations to apply to Tar, only so far as regards expense of rolling, draying and inspection. The custom adopted in reference to the condition of the barrels it is supposed must be free from all objection, as turpentine put up in perfect order will only be subject to a deduction of one cent per bbl. instead of the former rates of extra.

We also agree that in future we shall refuse to compromise for fraudulent mixture as heretofore, that we deem chips, straw, billets of wood, limbs, dirt, &c., as a fraudulent mixture, and that we shall abide by the strict letter of the law in all such cases. And whereas it appears that the Inspectors do not consider themselves authorized to make bills otherwise than as prescribed by law, that we will in all cases, purchase by the bbl, of 320 lbs. and allow the Inspector to make his bill as the law directs 280 lbs. but that there shall be deducted from the bill one eighth of the amount.

W. O. JEFFREYS,	A. H. VAN BOKELIN
JOHN McRAE,	H. NUTT
A. MARTIN,	B. FLANNER,
W. LATIMER,	W. J. LOVE. Jr.
JEWETT & CO.,	R. C. HALLETT,
BARRY & BRYANT,	B. HALLETT,
JNO. CHRISTIAN,	R. G. RANKIN,
HALL & ARMSTRONG,	C. D. ELLIS. 39-tf,

NEGROES WANTED.

AS I intend to make large shipments of Slaves to the South during the months of November and December, and also some contracts to fulfil, I am still in want of a large number of Slaves, from the age of 12 to 30 years, of both sexes, for which I will pay the highest cash market price. Persons having such description of Slave property for sale will find it to their advantage to bring them to Wilmington to me, at the Carolina Hotel, as I intend making a stay there during the winter.

Also wanted, Carpenters, Bricklayers Blacksmiths and Coopers, for which liberal prices will be given. ANSLEY DAVIS.
Sept. 10, 1847—[52-tf

JUST RECEIVED—20 barrels best eating Mercer Potatoes, and for sale by
D3] HOWARD & PEDEN.

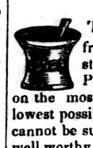
TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY Merchants.

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS are receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of Drugs, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Acet Plumbi., Hydr. Pill. Hydr. Bi-Chlor., Hydr. Chlor, Hydr. Chlor Mit., Pulv. Ipecac, Pulv. Jalap, Pulv. Rhei, Pulv. Opii, Pulv. Ip et Opii, Pulvis Antimonialis, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Opodeldoc, Essence Peppermint, Cinnamon, Lemon, &c., Paregoric, Laudanum, in ounce vials, Extract Co'oc Comp, Ext. Jalap, Ext. Rhei, Ext. Stramonium, Ext. Quassia, Confect. Opii, Confect. Senna, Sulph. Quinine, Act. and Sulph. Morphine, Strychnine, Valerianate of Zinc, Veratrine, Piperine, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Salacine, Denarcotized Opium, Ward's Paste, Argenti. Cyanuretum, Digitalis, Digitalin, Cannabar. Indica, Polassii, Ferrocyanuretum, White Lead, Linseed and Train Oil, Spanish Brown, Venitian Red, Chrome Green and Yellow, Chrome Green in Oil, Whiting, Glass, Putty, Black Lead, Paint Brushes, &c. &c., which we offer very low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail, on Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors north of Messrs. Polley and Hart's.

November 10, 1847.

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES, &c.



THE subscriber has returned from the North with a well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, &c., which he offers to sell on the most accommodating terms, and at the lowest possible prices. His stock of Drugs, &c., cannot be surpassed. His stock of Purfumery is well worthy a call, consisting of fancy and plain Soaps, German and French Colognes, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Combs, Shaving Soaps, and a general variety of articles in the line.

PATENT MEDICINES.

His stock embraces all the leading Patent Medicines of the day. Wright's Indian Vegetable, Moffatt's, Peter's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, and Leidy's Pills, and a full supply of Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Swayne's Syrup, and Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. As almost every Patent Medicine is counterfeited, the public ought to be careful how they purchase. He therefore guarantees the sum of **$50,00** to any person who can prove his having a counterfeit Patent Medicine in his posession.

HE HAS FOR PAINTER'S USE, Brushes of every size; also, Blenders, Grainers, Pencilling and Marking Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, and Camels Hair Pencils.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.

A constant supply of the far-famed Landreth's Garden Seeds will be kept during the season. Those who want a good vegetable garden had better plant Landreth's seeds. Country merchants supplied on liberal terms. Thankful for past patronage, I beg to assure the public that every exertion will be made to give full satisfaction at the Old Stand Drug Store, corner Front and Market street. WM. SHAW.
Nov 12, 1847

Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

THE subscriber has received a considerable part of his stock, which is larger and better selected than any which has ever been offered by himself, or perhaps by any establishment in this State, comprising, in part, a full stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemical preparations, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs; Perfumery and fancy articles; Surgical Instruments, (a large stock;) Brushes, Trusses, Patent Medicines, Tobacco, Havana Segars, Snuffs, &c. Being desirous of doing more of a wholesale business than heretofore, he has laid in his stock principally in original packages, and for cash, which will enable him to compete successfully with *any market*. He desires those in want of any of the above articles to give him a call.

A. C. EVANS.
November 12, 1847—[9-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,

Botanic Physician,

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water-streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ach, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, July 16, 1847.

Beware of Slight Colds.

AT this season we may expect sudden changes of the weather and every person should be provided with a bottle of Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry—it will cure any cough or cold in a few days Remember the only agent in Wilmington, is WM. SHAW, Druggist, who has for sale Pease's Hoarhound Candy, French Jujube Paste, and refined Liquorice, fresh Congress Water—a supply received, which will be constantly kept up, a bale of fresh Hops, for sale low. Sweet Oil, Alcohol, English Mustard, Extract Lemon and Vanilla, for pies, custards, &c., Mace, Nutmegs, Ginger—powdered and root, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice and Pepper. A large supply of Vials, and Furniture Bottles of latest patterns.—Wide-mouth Jars, suitable for Pickles or Preserves, at the Old Stand Drug Store.

Nov. 19, 1847. WM. SHAW.

FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge for worms, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Pearl Sago, Ber muda and American Arrow Root, Russian Isinglass, (for jellies,) Tapioca; fresh supplies for sale Nov 12.] by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla—Sands' Iodide of Sarsaparilla, a fresh supply. For sale by Nov 10] LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

TOUSEY'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT, or Master of Pain; a fresh supply just received and for sale by
Nov 12, LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

MYERS & BARNUM

HAVE received, and are now offering, at wholesale and retail, the largest and best assortment of HATS, CAPS, BONNETS,

Umbrellas & Walking Canes,

ever brought to this market. We continue at the old stand North side of Market Street, where may be found at all times good Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Moleskin, and Silk Hats, of the latest New York city style. Broadcloth, Silk Velvet, Oil Silk, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, and Glazed Lawn Caps, of the latest and most approved fashions. Youth's, Boy's, and Children's Caps, a large variety. Ladies Riding Caps. Gent's Smoking Caps. Infants' Caps of various qualities, patterns, and colors. Fine Silk, Ginghams and Cotton Umbrellas, and a good assortment of Walking Canes. We have also a large stock of

WOOL AND TARPAULIN HATS,

which we will sell by the case or dozen much lower than can be bought elsewhere.

Country Merchants supplied with goods in our line at New York jobbing prices.

Planters and others wishing cheap Hats or Caps for Negroes, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

N. B. Cash paid for Otter, Mink, Fox, Wild Cat, Raccoon, and Oppossum Skins.

November 19, 1847.

T. W. BROWN,

HAVING recently returned from the North, is now prepared to offer his friends and the public a very handsome assortment of goods in his line, and at very low prices.

Clocks and Watches Repaired as usual.
October 15, 1847.—[5-tf

MARBLE MONUMENTS And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 '22-1y

NEW STORE.

South Side Market-Street, opposite the MARKET HOUSE.

THE subscribers are now opening their stock of DRY GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, which consists as follows:

Dry Goods.	Collins' and Simmons' Sattinets and Kerseys
Red and white Flannels	Axes
Mouslin deLanes	Rim and stock Locks
Calicoes [Checks	Cupboard and trunk do
Bed Tick and Apron	Till and Chest do
Kentucky Jeans	Board Axes
Bed and Negro Blankets	Drawing Knives
Vestings, Shawls	Coopers' Adzes
Alpaccas, Irish Linen	Do Crows and Vices
Silk and cotton hdkfs.	Dowelling Bitts
Bleached and bro. Shirting	Shovel and Toogs
Ginghams and Cambrics	Knives and Forks
Hosiery, Comforts	Pocket Knives
Gurnsey shirts	Sad Irons, Hinges,
Blea. and brown Drill	Ball braces, Trace chains
Linen and cotton Diaper	Bellows, bed Cords
Groceries:	Coffee Mills, Nails
Fulton market Beef	Iron and Britania spoons
Mess and prime Pork	Scrubbing brushes
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel	Whitewash do
Brown and Loaf Sugar	Shoe brushes & blacking
Crush'd and pulv'd do.	Rat and mouse traps
Java, Rio, and Laguira Coffee	Match safes, Nests' weights
Gunpowder, Hyson and Imperial Tea	Brass Candlesticks
Boxes and half boxes bro.	Wire covers,
Soap,	Hand Saws.
Tallow, Sperm and Adamantine Candles	Skillets, Furnaces, Andirons
Sup. Butter and Cheese	A very superior Wafle Iron.
Lamp and Olive Oil	***Liquors.***
Dried Beef and Tongues	Cogniac Brandy
Pickles, Olives, Capers,	Port and Malaga Wine
Tomato and Walnut Catsup	Madeira & Malmsey do
Pepper Sauce, Sardines	N. E. Rum and Brandy
Sap Sago and Pine Apple Cheese	Do Whiskey.
West India Preserves	***Wood Ware.***
Prunes, Figs, Raisins,	Cedar and painted Tubs
Currants, Sultana Raisins, (without seed,)	Painted and varnished Keelers
bbls and half bbls Flour	Sugar boxes, Knife boxes
Pepper, Spice, Ginger,	Flour buckets
Cinnamon, Starch, Indigo, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Tamarinds	Painted and varnished buckets
Very superior Tobacco	Brass & Iron bound do
Mrs. Miller's Scotch	Coaco Dippers
Hominy Beans. [Snuff,	Towel Rollers, Rolling Pins
Hardware.	Butter prints, boot-jacks
Hatchets and Hammers	Muddlers and Potato mashers
	Wood ladles and spoons.

And we have a great many articles that are too tedious to mention, but call and examine for yourselves. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
October 15, 1847—[5-y

Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

WM. WELLS.
Sept 17, 1847 1-3m

Carriage Manufactory.

THE subscriber having established himself near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery in this town, for the purpose of carrying on the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

☞Particular attention paid to repairing riding vehicles of every description.

GEORGE BROWN.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct 29, 1847—[7-12m

CARRIAGES &c.

Market Street, about 300 yards above the

Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most resonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, CHARIOTEES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WAGONS, &c.

All orders in the above line will be thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He also has on hand and continues to manufacture,

Harness, of every description; Saddles, Bridles; Trunks, &c.

ISAAC WELLS.
Nov. 12, 1847

Paint will make Old Houses look New.

W. & J. BLANEY

CAN execute all kinds of House and Ship Painting, Gilding and Glazing, Wall Painting, and imitations of Wood and Marble, in a superior style to any one in the town of Wilmington. Their shop is on Front street, opposite the Chronicle Printing Office.

ALSO TO RENT—The store at present occupied by John J. Conoley.
Sept 17, 1847—[1 3m

NEW GROCERY STORE.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, at the store three doors North of the Custom House, a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES. Also a lot of HATS and SHOES, and a large assortment of *Tin Ware.*

L. MALLETT.
November 5, 1847—[8-tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of J. & E. Anderson was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th inst. All persons indebted to the firm will please call at the store of J. Anderson and settle their accounts.

JAMES ANDERSON,
EDWIN A. ANDERSON.

THE subscriber will continue the business at the old stand and will always keep on hand a large stok of Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Iron, &c, which will be sold at low prices and on the most accommodating terms. A supply of new goods expected in a few days.

JAMES ANDERSON.
July 23, 1847—[45-tf

LIME.

A CARGO of Thomaston Lime, consisting of 12.00 casks, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Contractors and Builders.
Nov 12, 1847—[9-tf

10 BALES Little River cotton yarn,
3 " " " " Osnaburgs.

A supply of the above articles will always be found on hand at
Nov 12, McKELLER & McRAE'S.

Lisbon for Sale!

THE subscriber being desirous of moving west, offers for sale that valuable and well known place, LISBON, situated in the fork of the Six Runs and Coharey rivers. It is one of the best stands for a country store, in the Eastern part of North Carolina. It can afford a trade of some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars worth of merchandise annually. Besides the store, there is on the premises a large and commodious one story dwelling house, kitchen, barn, stables, negro houses, warehouse, and all other necessary buildings. The situation, for health, is not surpassed by any place in the adjoining counties. Attached to the place is a farm, containing about 800 acres of land, well adapted to raising Corn. A large portion of it is as good low lands as there is in Sampson county. There is enough cleared and under cultivation to produce from 2000 to 2500 bushels of Corn every year.

Also—A valuable tract of Turpentine land, containing about 1400 acres, situated about three miles from the above place, lying between Coharey and South river. There are about 50,000 boxes already cut on this tract, and there are enough unboxed pines to cut as many more.

Those who wish a bargain are requested to call soon and examine the premises, as it is not often that an opportunity for the purchase of property of like value and location is offered.

G. S. BRONSON.
Lisbon, Sampson county, N. C., } 31-3m
December 10, 1847. }

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I will (if not previously disposed of,) offer for sale on Wednesday, the 29th day of December, between 1200 and 1500 Acres of Timber and Turpentine Land, on which there is 24,000 turpentine boxes, two years old. Also, a Saw Mill, in good order; a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses.—There is on said land about 130 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation, and some fine land to clear, of which there is some rich swamp land, said to be surpassed by none. The situation is pleasant, healthy and every way desirable.

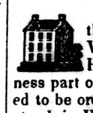
The above land is situated on the west side of Cape Fear River, 14 miles north of Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Road, and averaging 2 miles from Cape Fear, and 2 from Little River. Persons wishing to see the above land can do so by calling on the subscriber.

Also, stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Peas, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Blacksmiths' Tools, Turpentine Tools, Farming Utensils, &c. Terms made known on day of sale. JOHN McNEILL.
Dec. 4, 1848.—[13ts.

FOR RENT.

THE HANOVER HOUSE,

WILMINGTON, N. C.



THE subscriber offers for rent that well known Hotel, the HANOVER HOUSE. The Hanover House is located in the most business part of Wilmington, and is acknowledged to be one of the best, if not the very best, stand in Wilmington for a Hotel. It is situated on the East side of Front Street, immediately opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, and within half a square of the Bank of the State. The Hanover House is a new fire-proof brick building, about 4 or 5 years old, and will always command a large share of public patronage. The subscriber is desirous of getting a COMPETENT man to take charge of the House. Should such a person take the House, the terms will be made reasonable TO HIM. For particulars apply to the subscriber, by letter or otherwise, at the Journal Office, Wilmington, N. C. DAVID FULTON.
October 22, 1847.

The Charleston Courier, Fayetteville Carolinian and Observer, Raleigh Standard and Register, Petersburg Republican, Newbern Republican, and Norfolk Beacon, will publish the above three times and forward accounts to the Journal Office.

LATE NEWS.

CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

ROCK SPRING HOTEL,

now opened under the superintendance of ALFRED ALDERMAN.

Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed* and *painted*, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. **Come and see**

A. ALDERMAN.
October 22, 1847. 6-12m

BOARDING AND LODGING.

First door West of the Post-office,

MARKET-STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened that large and commodious brick building on Market street, next door to the Post-office, as a BOARDING HOUSE, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His terms will be moderate, and his table as good as the Market will afford. The subscriber, grateful for past favors, returns his thanks to those who patronized him at his former stand, and would respectfully solicit from them a continuance of their custom at his new establishment, on Market-street.

Nov. 12. [9-6m] PETER SMITH.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE and Lot on Chesnut Street, at present occupied by Samuel Berry, Esq. Possession given the 1st of October.

Apply to H. R. NIXON.
Sept 17, 1847—[1-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

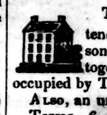
THE subscriber wishes to sell a valuable plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about seven miles below Elizabethtown, containing between four hundred and fifty or five hundred acres. A large portion of it is as good lowlands as there is on the Cape Fear. There is a great quantity of Oak and Cypress Timber, convenient to the River. There is a two story dwelling house and an excellent well of water, on the premises, and also a first rate mill seat. Any person wishing to purchase a plantation would do well to call and examine for themselves, as I will sell a bargain and make payments easy. Enquire for CHAS. H. STEVENS,
Clinton, Sampson County, N. C.
Sept'r 10, 1847—[52-tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving south, offers for sale his plantation on which he resides, containing 360 Acres, lying in the fork of Neuse and Little Rivers, two miles from Waynesboro'. Those who wish a bargain, are requested to call soon and examine the premises, as it is not often that an opportunity for the purchase of property of like value and location is offered. F. H. HOOKS.
Waynesboro', Oct. 11th, 1847.—[5-t1stJ

For Sale.

THE FOUR STORY BRICK



tenement, now occupied by Dr. Dickson, on the South side of Market street, together with the Office underneath, occupied by Thomas Miller, Esq.

Also, an unimproved Lot, in Quince's Alley.

Terms, 6 or 12 months credit, with approved securities. WM. D. COWAN.
June 25, 1847. 41-tf

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Steam Saw Mill. It is eligibly situated for business, on the West side of Cape Fear River, opposite the town of Wilmington, N. C. The Mill is in good order, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

HENRY R. SAVAGE.
Oct. 8, 1847—[4-tf

STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE—at Strickland's Depot, on the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, for sale.

ALSO—210 acres Turpentine Land. Apply to Wm. A. GWYER.
[Oct. 29] Wilmington, N. C.

Spring and Summer Medicine.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickness, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR.

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
2,000 cures of Dyspepsia;
3,500 cures of general debility, and want of nervous energy;
2,000 Female complaints and over;
7,000 cures of diseases of the blood, viz:

Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of consumption, Liver Complaint, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

UNITED STATES OFFICES.—Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the New Jersey Legislature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:

Rahway, January 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

THE EDITOR.—John Jackson, Esq., Editor of the Rahway Republican, published the above certificate, and remarked in an editorial as follows:

The success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsaparilla appears to be of the most extraordinary character. We publish to-day two certificates in its behalf, one from Capt. McLean, of this town, and one from Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, a gentleman well known in Rahway.—Capt. McLean believes the medicine to have saved his life, and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong confidence in its efficacy. Intelligent men like these would no praise so rongly what they did not fully believe to deserve it.

SCROFULA CURED.—This certificate was handed in to Dr. Townsend's office this week, and conclusively prove that his Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate dise